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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st June	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9905
22nd "	OCEANA	9610	.....	....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5281	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
13th "	ORIENTAL	9234	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	9,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DJEMNA	6,685	Roy	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,145	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,189	Martin	28th Nov. "

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	13th July "
OCEANIEN	4,145	Magnen	10th Aug. "

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Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	333	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	490	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	720	433	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
London	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Mark.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*‡	City of London	9,000	June 19	June 26	July 5	July 29
‡	City of Karachi	5,942	July 4	July 11	" 20	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 11
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 25
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 11	" 20	" 29	" 1
†	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 27	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	..	....
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

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FOR KARACHI.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 3rd June	11 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 30th May	8 a.m.	(direct)
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 31st May	7 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahamera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 5th June calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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R. RUBATTINO	4,380	E. Cucchi	15th June 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	15th July "
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	E. Cucchi	15th Aug. "

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ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Deleito	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
CHINA	5999	G. Dantanovich	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7393	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	365	0
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The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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SOLE AGENTS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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Honolulu	Peking	Arthur)	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

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Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cuba (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Acting Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.
Entebbe.		
Tuticorin		
Zanzibar.		
Mombasa		
Nairobi.		
Chittagong		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL FOREST COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN.

A QUALIFYING ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for the above College will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, in Poona, in July next, on 8th, 9th and 10th. One qualified candidate will be selected for training at the College as a Government Stipendiary Student, who, on passing out satisfactorily, will obtain an appointment as Ranger in the Bombay Subordinate Forest Service.

Particulars may be obtained from Undersigned who will accept applications upto and including June 15th next.

W. A. TALBOT,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1907, at 10 A. M. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 22nd May, 1907 :—

That there be inserted between Clauses XIII & XIV of Article 63 of the Articles of Association of the Company the following additional Clause :—

"XIII A. To establish on such basis as the Board of Directors may deem expedient and for the benefit of the Company a Provident Fund for such employes and servants of the Company as may (with the permission of the Board of Directors) elect to contribute to the Fund with power for the Board of Directors to create a foundation for the said fund by contributing to the credit of the account of each employe or servant of the Company who shall at the time of the foundation of the Fund be in the service of the Company and who shall (with the permission of the Board of Directors) elect to contribute to the fund such sum as shall be authorised by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the shareholders and with further power for the Board of Directors to contribute annually to the said fund out of the net profits of the Company a sum equal to but not exceeding the total of the sums annually or in the course of every year contributed to the said fund by the employes or servants of the Company who shall be contributors to the said Fund collectively."

2. To pass the following Resolution :—

"That for the purpose of creating a foundation for the Pension and Provident Fund to be established for the benefit of the employes and servants of the Company the Board of Directors shall have power to make the following contributions to the said Fund forthwith namely :—

To the account of each employe or servant who shall be a subscriber to the Fund and who shall have completed 20years service with the company a sum equal to the amount of his salary for the last six months.

To the account of each such employe or servant as aforesaid who shall have completed 15 years service with the Company a sum equal to the amount of his salary for the last four and half months.

To the account of each such employe or servant as aforesaid who shall have completed 10 years service with the Company a sum equal to the amount of his salary for the last three months.

To the account of each such employe or servant as aforesaid who shall have completed 5 years service with the Company a sum equal to the amount of his salary for the last one and half months.

That the Rules for the administration of the said Fund which have been prepared by the Board of Directors and a copy of which has for the purpose of identification been signed by the chairman of the Board of Directors are hereby approved and confirmed.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1907.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that ANDHIAROO PESTONJI DADABHAI BHUNDARI has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, Mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the samejwill be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhunji Doongeria Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 834 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 714, and Street Nos. 56, 58 and 26, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Dhunji Doongeria Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Cowasji Kararia, on or towards the South by the first Agiari Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 28th day of May, 1907.

CHITNIS AND MOTILAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1907, for works in the construction of SMALL-POX WARD at the Arthur Road Hospital.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 28TH MAY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKER VELJI HEMRAJ, of Bombay, Lohana Hindoo Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Vadal Gadi without the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

THAKER PURSHOTAM DHARAMSEY, THAKER VIRJI RATANSEY, and DEVKAVAHU, widow of the abovenamed deceased, all of Bombay, Lohana Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Vad Gadi without the Fort, the first two merchants the Executors and Executrix of the Will of the abovenamed deceased...Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty first day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of May, 1907.

MESSRS. JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI AND BILIMORIA.
Petitioners' Attorneys

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horns and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MANUALS ON
ATHLETICS, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND HEALTH.

	Rs. a.
Body Building, or Man in the Making. By Eugen Sandow. A Manual of Curative Physical Culture	0 14
Strength and How to Obtain It. By Eugen Sandow. With Chart of Exercises for Physical Development of Men, Women, and Children. 3rd Edition, revised to date	2 3
Boxing : The Modern System of Self-Defence. Fighting. Captain Edgeworth Johnstone	2 3
Running Recollections and How to Train. A. R. Downer	2 3
Life and How to Live It. Aurelia E. Aldrich Quickness and How to Increase It. As applied to Athletics. Eustace Miles, M. A	0 14
Breathing : for Health, Athletics, and Brain Work. Eustace Miles, M. A.	0 14
Memory : A Simple System of Memory Training "Datas"	0 14
Physical Culture and Self-Defence. By Robert Fitzsimmons	0 14
100 Exercises on the Parallel Bars, and How to do Them. By A. Dimmock. With Supplementary Chart, containing 50 Illustrations ...	0 14
Tricks and Exercises on the Horizontal Bar, and How to do Them. Upwards of 100 Examples, with Chart. By A. Dimmock...	0 14
The Art of Breathing as applied to Physical Development. By Surg.-Capt. Hoper-Dixon, R. A. M. C.	0 14
The Manual of Drill and Wand Exercises (with or without Music). For use in Schools, Gymnastic Classes. By Thomas Chesteron ...	0 14
The Theory of Physical Education in Elementary Schools. By Thomas Chesterton ...	2 10
Manual of Drill and Physical Exercise. With or without Dumb-bells or Music. By Thomas Chesterton	2 10
Physical Training without Arms (Rifles) ...	0 11
Physical Drills with Arms (Rifles)	0 11
Physical Training, the Army Handbook of ...	0 14
A System of Free Gymnastics and Light Dumb-bell Drill, as practised at the Military Gymnasium. It contains 49 Plates	1 5

USE DICHROIC INK.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN PURSUANCE of the Special Resolutions passed at the Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on WEDNESDAY the 1st May 1907, and confirmed at that of the 16th idem, the Directors have resolved to call in the B Shares of the Company. The Shareholders of the Company are, therefore, requested to submit their Certificates of B Shares, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort, when a new Certificate of share of Rs. 1,000 each will be issued in exchange of every two B Shares, and a receipt, crediting Rs. 500, will be issued, for one B, or an odd number of B shares, if so held. Notice is hereby given that no Transfer deed of B shares will be accepted by the Company from this date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 17TH MAY, 1907.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, Whiteaway-Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1907, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 29th May, to Wednesday, the 12th June, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Orders of the Board of Directors,
J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 16TH MAY, 1907.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, (One hour's journey from London.) This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held on Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS EDITH STRETTON,

Just arrived in India from the LONDON CONCERT HALLS, IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS FOR FRENCH, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING ; ALSO TO ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS FOR CONCERTS, AT HOMES, DANCES.

TERMS MODERATE.
32, HORNBY ROAD,
Above Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of M. Breslauer and Co., insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the Work Shop, Victoria House, Byculla, opposite Fire Brigade Station, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of tools, work-benches and machinery, and all other articles, in connection with the furniture factory.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the top floor, Sandhurst House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom and bedroom furniture by Roberts, Breslauer and others, lady's hand sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, Times' Encyclopædia, 25 Volumes, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., glass-ware and crockeryware, platedware, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of H. Gregory Hyde, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Huntley Lodge," on Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as dining tables and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafe, Chippendale pattern, plush-lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, teapoys, carved pier tables, bedsteads, almiras, clothes-press, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, bedroom sofas, gown stand, table ornaments, figures, flower-vases, Singapore cane furniture, standing lamps with silk shades, table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of F. Martinelli, Esq.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Ry. Bungalow opposite Chamar Bagh next to G. I. P. Ry. Dispensary, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, meatsafe, marble-topped round tables and teapoys, large and small cabinets, rich blue plush-lined drawing-room suite, office and writing tables, telescopic hall and table lamps double and single bedsteads, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, made to order, single and double door mirror almyrahs, to seat office benches, glass and porcelain ware, best platedware carpets one cabinized iron framed cottage piano, expressly built for India, lady's and gent's bicycles, perambulator, large size English coal cooking stove, one large size concert, Edison's phonograph with rollers, one gramaphone with slides complete, a large collection of rare and choice plants in tubs and pots such as crotons, lilies, roses, palms, begonias, ferns, etc., etc, the property of A. Fraser, Esq., Engineer, G. I. P. Ry. Works, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH MAY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong 6 Horse-Power Motor Car, in good order.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH MAY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following building :—

The materials of building street Nos. 327-333 335-339 and 341-343-345-347, Case No. 261-262 263-264 Parel Road,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of a Large Stock of Hardware.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the concerned, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m., at the Iron Jetha of Mr. Haridas Mulji, near Carnac Bridge, out of Fort, a large stock of hardware, consisting of galvanized iron bolts, nuts, rivets, screens, nails, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away within eight days from the day of sale on payment of the money.

SALE OF Valuable Immovable Property at Malharrao Wady, near Agiary Lane, out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee, Moneklal Motilal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vithaldas Canji, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge, respectively dated the 17th day of July, 1907, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1907, at 4-30 in the afternoon. To be sold by Public Auction.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the cart formerly called Gharwady and now called Malharrao Wady, near Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 98-100 Square Yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 19, New No. 121, Old Survey No. 86 and New Survey No. 472 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4405, Street No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the open ground used as a passage and partly by the house of Chhotalal Mulchand, on the west by the house of Raghunath Jaising, on the north by the cart of Vithaldas Rambas and on the south by the open ground and a passage leading to Agiary Lane and which said premises include a gully attached thereto and lying to the east thereof and half of the gully also attached thereto and lying to the west thereof and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldas Kanji and his tenants.

Printed copies for further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, solicitors, attorneys for the mortgagee, 40 Medow Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 29th May, 1907.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S
LIST OF BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

PEACEFUL PERSONALITIES AND WARRIORS BOLD.

By Frederick Villiers, author of "Pictures of many Wars," etc. With Illustrations. Rs. 9-3.

GEORGE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

A Memoir of his Private Life based on the Journals and Correspondence of His Royal Highness. Edited by Edgar Sheppard, C. V.O.O., O. With Illustrations. 2 Vols. Rs. 21-0.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES LAMB.

By E. V. Lucas. With 28 Illustrations. New Cheap Edition in one Volume. Rs. 6-9.

FAMOUS BEAUTIES OF TWO REIGNS.

Being an account of some Fair Women of Stuart and Georgian Times. By Mary Craven. With a Chapter on Fashion in Femininity by Martin Hume. With Illustrations. Rs. 11-4.

THE HIGH AND PUISSANT PRINCESS MARGUERITE OF AUSTRIA.

By Christopher Hare, author of "A Queen of Queens and the Making of Spain." With Illustrations. Rs. 7-14.

MEMORIES.

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SPECIAL NEWS-LETTERS FROM

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 11th May, with a cargo of Kerosine oil in bulk.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, 2,504 tons, Captain D Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, 3,043 tons Captain H G Fisbenden, will sail to-day for Tuticorin &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Greenwich, 1,863 tons, Captain W H B, Adshead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Massowah, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3,419 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick will sail to-day for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain J W Ross, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,690 tons' Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo, 46 cases opium, and 178 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta, 4,799 tons Captain C L Daniel, will sail to-day for Shanghai, via Colombo, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Colombo —Mr F Linger Miss E Kyritz, Mr James Rea, Lt W T Farlell, Mr V G Rawal, Mr A C M Ismail, For Singapore—Mr S S Dawoodkhan, Mr C F Minnitt. For Yokohama—Mr D C Jissawalla, Mr J C Jissawalla, and Mrs C J Jessawalla. For Kobe—Mr K Obaumi, and Mr M S Joseph.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Rose .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose.....R I M Ire
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ....Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lieut Rumsey .....R I Ma ine
R I M S Dufferin .... Comdr H S Black .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 28.

Beme	1899 Guy	Shaw Wallace & Co
Bundersrafh	1136 Griewe	A Strandes
Barbara	2544 Jones	
Baron Inverisle	2140 Fullerton	
Canning		G Jivaji
Chychosa	993 Jenkins ...Stream	17-5 B & A S N Co
Clan Grant	2504 Alexander	F Muir & Co
Greenwich	1863 Adshead	
Hoseinee	993 Jenkins ...Stream	17-5 B & A S N Co
Historian	1642 Valmot	K Nixon & Co
Islanda	3361 Peck	M M & Co
Islani	1604 Newly	B & P S N Co
Kola	510 Moxon	M M & Co
Lavor	1617 Bunel	Swedoshi S N Co
Linga	928 Rickford	M M & Co
Mohammadi	1252 Dexter	B & P S N Co
New bridge	2597 Notman	G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera	1961 Abcott	M M & Co
Nawab	1041 Mackinnon	Calcutta T M & Co
Nerbudda	1690 Williams	M Mackenzie & Co
Noddia	1941 Wilber	M M & Co
Oriental	3805 Lewellen	P & O Co
Okara	3438 Daggo	M M & Co
Shanichan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Singapore	2786 Williams	
Warora	2565 Kelsiie	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
B	Quilca	4942	Anderson	Hamburg	5-6	M M & Co
C & R	Ras Issa	3442	Parrett	Liverpool	29-5	W & A G & Co
D & E	City of Glasgow	4110	Campbell	Kobe	2-6	K N & Co
F	Chupra	3994	Goss	Antwerp	31-5	M M & Co
G	Shah Allum	1917	Page	Kobe	25-5	Shah S N Co
H	Xena	446	Mahomed	Kobe	1-6	The Shah S N Co
N	Clifton Hall	3532	Jones	Newport	7-6	W & A G & Co
O	Magdala	2788	Kohn	Hamburg	22-5	W & A G & Co
P	Barenfels	3467	Engelji	Kobe	1-6	Glade & Co
Q	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Stream	28-5	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Coarland	760	Ebrahim	N F	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Larne	2010	Atkinson	Avonmouth	29-5	W & A G & Co
3	Clan Macpherson	3049	Beer	Dunkirk	1-6	F M & Co
4	John Hardie	2816	McMillan	Antwerp	3-6	E L & Co
5	Tokio	3491	Tarn	Kobe	1-6	P Muir & Co
6	Africa	2565	Povlsiich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
7	Venetia	2 33	McMorran	Trieste	1-6	T M & Co
8	New Orleans	2762	Key	Genoa	3-6	W & A G & Co
9	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	Hull	1-6	W & A G & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	31-5	P & O Co
16	Ras Dara	3821	Cambridge	Antwerp	31-5	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Putiala	1925	Sodhi	Colombo	31-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Greenwich s	Adshead	Massowah. May 19
	Kola s	Moxon	Busreh, May 18
	Clan Grant s	Alexander	Zanzibar
	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, May 11
	Nerbudda s	Williams	Busreh, May 16

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Orissa s	Kedelie	Calcutta
	Scindia s	Bishop	Bangoon
	Circassia s	Haig	Liverpool, &c
	Ismaila s	Ross	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Delta, Daniel, for Shanghai.
" Clan Macleod, Fisbenden, for Tuticorin.
" Itria, Kilpatrick, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Beme, for Rangoon.
" Islanda, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mohammadi, for Jeddah, &c.
" Nuddia, for Persian Gulf.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Steamer	Names.	From
25	Maharani	P McCabe	Chittagong
	Khodoung	W B Murrison	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

	Katoria	T P Tilling	Chittagong
26	Itanra	F J Thomson	Bombay
	Donelly	C F Semple	Madras
	Glenaffric	J Craig	Bombay & K'chi
	Obra	F R Cammack	Bombay
	Ranee	W S Carran	Rang on & Java
	Drachenfels	T Lintig	Hamburg & B'man
	Umballa	C Hugill	Bomb y
	Majidi	W H Coats	Red Sea
	Nurani	F H Pullen	Bombay
	Indus	W Kydd	T'dad Barbadoes
	Darius	H Sothern	Australia
	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Lai Sang	E J Todd	Hongkong
27	Sanctoria	W Ward	Colombo
	Patrician	T A Chandler	London
	Santhia	G Cunningham	Bombay
	City of Manchester	H Findlay	London
	Clan Macintyre	A Weir	Boston
	B Cawdor	B C Gondery	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—23 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co ; 4,013 cwts cottonseed, W Beebar.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tokio s—30 cwts ganga, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macpherson s—220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Clifton Hall s—80,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Company.

FOR HULL.

Kt of the Thistle s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Company.

John Hardie s—2,000 cwts castorseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, M Rambhagat ; 2,823 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co : 622 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4,071 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,571 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

John Hardie s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 250 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Chupra s—90 bales cottonwaste and fly, K Visram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 70 bales cotton, T V L Gocoo Brothers.

Ras Dara s—300 tons, manganese ore, Tata and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

Quilca s—400 cwts mustarseed, Volkart Brothers ; 210 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

New orleans s—6,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, 4,000 cwts poppyseed, and 200 cwts, castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Magdala s—108 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Quilca s—30 bales cotton, N M Tejpal ; 935 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co , 84 bales hemp, and cottonwaste K Visram and Co.

Barenfels s—220 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 200 bales cottonfly, J C Todiwalla ; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Barenfels s—1 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

New orleans 12 bales silk waste, 500 cwts castorseed, C Boggi and Co ; 610 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Venetia s—188 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—16 1/2 chests opium, E Ellias and Co ; 46 chests opium, P and O Co ; 25 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 9 chests opium, P B Petit and Co ; 49 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 9 chests opium M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 47 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 19 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 72 chests opium, A E J Abraham and Co ; 37 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 43 chests opium, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th May, give the following details :

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell in twenty-six districts but except in Naini Tal the falls were light. Threshing and winnowing are nearing completion. Preparation of fields for autumn crops is in progress and sowings have commenced. Weeding and irrigation of extra crops and of sugarcane continue. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of five districts. Fodder is scarce in Azamgarh and dear in Hardoi, Sitapur and Bara Banki. Supplies are adequate. Prices show a tendency to rise in several districts.

Punjab—Light rain has fallen in Ambala and in parts of Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Amritsar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Lyallpur. Prices for food-grains show a general tendency to rise. Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of cotton, sugarcane, etc., continue. Sugarcane is being weeded in Jullundur. The outturn of spring crops is generally good to average: in Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan the outturn is below average. The condition of extra spring crops is good. Locusts have damaged extra spring crops in Rawalpindi and in parts of Mianwali, in the latter district abundant locust hoppers are also causing damage to fruit trees; the melon crop has been damaged by insects in Ferozepore. Locusts have been destroyed in Lyallpur. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in Mianwali; green fodder is not available in Ferozepore except; There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight showers averaging from 1 to 82 cents fell all over the Province. Harvesting of spring crops goes on in Bannu ; the outturn is good on unirrigated lands and average on irrigated lands. Extra spring crops are being shown. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. Destruction of locusts still goes on in all districts expect Hazara. The standing crops in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and in gardens in the latter have been injured slightly by locusts. The water and fodder supply is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Marwat tehsil. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 16 1-10 to 20¼ gram 16¼ to 21¼, maize 24 to 32 1-2 : and bajra 20 to 25 seers per rupee

JAMMU.

No rain. Prices are fluctuating. Prices.—wheat 9 to 23 and maize 11 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils. Hervesting of spring crops is in progress.

KASHMIR.

The weather is generally bright. Prices are almost stationary.

RAJPUTANA.

Showers fell almost everywhere during the week. The maximum fall was one inch 30 cents in Mewar. Harvesting operations continue. Preparation of land for autumn crops has commenced in many places. Cattle are in good condition except in some places in Mewar. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Marwar, Kotah, Jhalawar, Alwar, Karauli Bharatpur, and Dholpur and are steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL INDIA.

No rain. Threshing of spring crops continues in Bhopawar and Baghelkhand and is completed in Bundelkhand and Gwalior. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in other Agencies. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been damaged by hail and rust in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Malwa. Prices are high in Baghelkhand ; have risen slightly in Jaora and Rutlam ; are rising in Bundelkhand and are normal elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather is very hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. There was no rain during the week, except in five districts where there where light showers. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are almost completed throughout the Provinces. Rice sown as a second crop in the Sironcha tehsil (Chanda) is being threshed, the outturn is estimated at 90. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in full swing everywhere. Fodder and water are adequate but foodder is very dear in Nagpur and Yeotmal being particularly scarce in the Yeotmal and Darwha talugs of the latter district. The cost of staple food-grains remained stationary in fifteen districts and fluctuated slightly elsewhere exhibiting a tendency to rise ; juar became dearer by 2 seers in Damoh and Hoshangabad and by 3 seers in Buldana ; prices are still equal to or above the scarcity level in Nimar, Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur, Amraoti and Buldana.

Native States.—Threshing and winnowing are finished except in Kawardha and Chhuikhadan. Preparation of land for next autumn crops is in rapid progress everywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. There were no marked variation in prices during the week.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief was 35,808, an increase of 2,063.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDESRS.

Gazette of India May 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W J Talbot, of the Indian Civil Service, an Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th May.

Mr P W Monie, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the 30th May.

Sir Herbert Risley, K C I E. C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 27th June.

Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K C V O, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the 27th June.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam :—Capt T C Rutherford, M B, I M S and Capt W Tarr, M B, I M S.

The services of Capt R J Bradley, M B, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.

The services of Capt T S Novis, I M S, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULEURE.

Mr H E Annet, B Sc, is appointed to be Supernumerary Agricultural Chemist in the Imperial Dept of Agriculture, with effect from the 6th May.

Mr K Hewlett, M R C V S, Supt, Civil Veterinary Dept, Bombay, is confirmed for permanent employment in that Dept.

The services of Mr A R Brown, Extra-Asst Conservator of Forests, 4th Grade on the Burma List, are placed at the disposal of the Supt of Port Blair for employment in the Andamans Forest Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W V deRhe-Philipe, Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Muttra Railway, is appointed to officiate as Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts Bombay, in class III of Examiners during the absence of Mr W Ogden on privilege, leave or until further orders.

Mr V C French, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Muttra Railway, in addition to his own duties.

Mr W A T Carnduff, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

Mr H W Schmidt, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day ; here is the remedy ! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 27.] [BOMBAY, *May* 28.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pics.	Minus
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	84 7/16		3/16
3 do.	Rentes ...	94 1/2		1/2
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	98 1/8		1/8
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	85 3/16		3/16
Bar Silver in London	...	31	1/8	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	31 1/8	1/8	
Do.	in New York ...	67 1/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·12 1/2		
Do.	do. Berlin	20·45 3/4		1/2
Do.	do. New York	4·86 3/4		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate		4	un Since	chgd 25 Apl
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3 5/8	1/8	
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 5/8	1/8	
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	1/4	
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	3/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	3 1/2	1/2	
Do.	7-day Market Loans ...	3 5/8	1/4	

Amount Withdrawn from Bank of England ... £ 1,25,000 for France

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 15/16d, unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... ...	...Dull
Futures	... ...	...Steady
East Indian	... ...	...Quiet
Manchester	... ...	...Firm
Total Sales	... ...	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	300 bales.
Imports	... ...	...16,000 bales.
Mid-Americans	...	...7·13 + 03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		...10 5/16 unchd

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·47 —01	6·57 —01	6·52 —01	6·41 —01
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·36 +01	6·28 —01	6·21 —01	6·22 —01	6·21 —01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	10,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	..... "
Do. to Continent	...	3,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·35 unchanged		
Futures—Month of July	11·03—01	Advanced early owing to official weather reports considered unfavourable and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec.	11·37—03	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12 1/8 unchanged
Futures—Month of July 12·25+03
Do. do. Aug. 12·02+07
Closing Tone of Futures,—Steady
Cotton Stock in London
" Total *Visible Supply* ... 3,510,000 bales
" " " East Indian 376,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...12,920,000 "

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—June-July—London—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quieter.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 3,290,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 %, ex-ship 55 1/4 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 °/₀ ex-ship nominal Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 51½ June-July—Antwerp—Buyers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½ June-July.—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged,
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s 8½d.—Sellers.

ARRIVALS :—
"Westward Ho" "Glender Alston" Harperley" "Hohenfels."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Cases Rupees	Rs. 4,000	Jeddah	Mohamadi Itria	O Heerjee
10 Cases Rupees	60,000	Mauritius		Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Box Gold Coins	6,000	Aden	Caledonia	O Heerjee
1 Box Sovereigns	1,980	Alexandria	Caledonia	A G H A A A Reza
Gold Coins	1,067			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [28TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The money market is firmer and 4 1/2 per cent. can be got for two months deposits.

Exchange :—
The market has been firm to-day at opening most Banks were offering to sell at 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand but without finding buyers afterwards one or two Banks became sellers at 1s. 4 3/32d, T. T. and 1s. 4 1/8 for demand Bank bills, and by the close practically all Banks would give those rates. The Banks sold a fair amount. The credit rate opened at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight at which bills were placed to a moderate extent up to June ; the market closing firm. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		171
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		140
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	160
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	218

Government Paper :—
The Market opened weak this morning at 97 9/16 for cash and the next two settlements, but rates gradually fell away until at the close business has been done down to 97 1/4 for ready and forward :—a fairly large business has been transacted, but with dearer money and weak advices from Calcutta there has been nothing to arrest the downward tendency Calcutta market opened weak at 97 1/2 :—

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	97·4
1st Settlement	... ...	97·4
2nd Settlement	... ...	97·4

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London was 1/8 higher yesterday at 31 for cash and 31 1/8 for two months delivery forward. New York also improved 1/4 to 67 1/4. Locally the market has been very steady and has scarcely fluctuated throughout the day. Ready bars opened at 79 7-16 ex-duty and are unchanged at the close. Forward quotations are as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	10	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Market opened a shade steadier with prices in some cases rather higher, but there is little or no enquiry for contracts.

A moderate business was reported in ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon. High grades are still in demand by shippers, but the usual difficulty is experienced in selection owing to diminishing Stocks of superior classes.

At the close the Market is quiet. New Crop rates are fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	271/72	25th May
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	228/29	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	209/10	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	205	"
Fine " Amraoti ...	205	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	179/80	"
Fine " Khandeish ...	168/50	"
Fine " Bengals ...	184/5	"
Good Westerns ...	236	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	247	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	257	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	185	Jan/08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	"	200	"
" " Khangaum Akola	"	221	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	200	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	... ...	Easier
Estimated Sales	... ...	6,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	19,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·62 —05	6·52 —05	6·47 —05	6·35 —06	6·30 —06
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
6·22 —06	6·18 —03	6·16 —06	6·15 —06	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market continues firm with a fair amount of business passing. We quote.

Ready	... ...	Rs.	7 15 0
May	... ...	"	8 4 0

Rapeseed :—
This Market is also firm but the demand continues limited. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore	... ...	Rs. 8 12 0
Brown Delhi	... ...	...Rs. 8 13 0
Yellow Guzerat	... ...	" 9 6 0

Poppyseed :—
Prices are advancing, but there is only a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 9 14 0

Castorseed :—

	...	Rs. 36 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

	...	Rs. 21 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	6 14 0 July-Aug.

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—
The Market continues firm at the following prices :—

White Delhi	...	Rs. 5 1 6
White Karachi	...	Rs. 4 15 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay		1,402 1/2
India		55

Mills :—

David		340
Empress		370
Kohinoor		660
Manekji Petit		30,40

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore		210
New Mofussil		610

Miscellaneous :—

Colaba Land and Mill		962 1/2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...		75
Treacher and Co.		620

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej		557 1/2
Amritsar-Patti		116
Tapti Valley		450

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	12,373	bales.
Wheat	26,752	cwts.
Linseed	45,267	"
Rapeseed...	28,446	"
Gingellyseed	1,855	"
Poppyseed	12,926	"
Groundnuts	297	"
Castorseed	7,267	"
Rice	3,006	"
Myrabollams	2,893	"
Cottonseed	42,429	"
Mowrasced	47	"
Gram	15,098	"
Joowar	8,481	"
Maize	Nil	"

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th May, 1907, as compared with the statement of 21st May 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 14. Rs. a. p.	May 21. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,57,16,244 0 11	1,66,89,281 1 0
Other Deposits, &c. ...	14,26,75,517 14 8	14,57,72,743 10 2
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	9,17,437 7 4	7,55,689 12 11
Sundries ...	22,69,708 10 5	33,13,901 11 3
Rs	19,75,78,908 1 4	20,14,05,83209 3 4
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities ...	1,68,37,454 0 9	1,81,21,530 0 0
Other authorized Investments	45,50,760 12 0	40,09,060 13 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities ...	4,72,48,399 11 5	4,78,17,999 15 10
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,18,91,717 15 6	4,18,98,733 10 4
Bills discounted &c ...	2,72,09,918 14 10	2,93,53,720 15 4
Balances with other Banks.	10,18,050 3 2	11,94,840 15 1
Bullions ...	....	....
Dead Stock ...	17,05,068 7 1	17,12,802 11 1
Stamps ...	13,825 8 0	14,340 5 0
Sundries ...	7,01,683 0 5	11,62,845 7 0
	14,11,87,823 8 5	14,50,86,879 11 8
Cash &c., at Head Office ...	5,63,91,779 8 11	5,63,16,329 7 8
Do. at Branches ...		
Rs.	19,75,78,908 1 4	20,14,03,209 3 4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	7,89,103	Increase
Do. at Branches ..	1,35,824	Do
Other Deposits ...	30,97,296	Do.
Post Bills ...	1,61,755	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	7,39,876	Increase
Loans ...	6,71,600	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	2,92,979	Decrease
Mercantile Bills ...	21,43,802	Increase
Cash at Head Office ...	6,96,065	Do.
Do. at Branches ...	7,70,815	Decrease

A WOMAN at Philippeville, in Algeria, left her baby in its cradle on the verandah for a few minutes, when it was carried off, presumably by jackals. Next day, adds the "Daily Mail," shepherds discovered in a wood the bones of a young child and a string of amber beads, which was immediately recognised by the mother as having been on her child's neck.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GUISE—May 21, at Bankipore, the wife of Rivett Guise, Indian Police, of a daughter.

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Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat. Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

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For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

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A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.

WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.
A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the well-known flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 10m. ; High water, 0·0m., 0·53a. ; Low water, 5·59m., 6 53a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Jivraj Ballo

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool underclothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

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Flannels, Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, Costumings, Broadcloths, also Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Horse Clothing, Servants' Clothing, &c., &c., anything made of wool. Write for our List G.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1907.

INDIA AND EGYPT.

It has been suggested that the text of Lord Cromer's farewell speech at Cairo be translated and distributed throughout India ; for what the late Minister plenipotentiary observed concerning the British administration of Egypt applied in a wider degree to the record of the British Raj in India. Reviewing his own work, Lord Cromer owned that he always felt he could have effected nothing without the hearty co-operation of others, Egyptian and European, our countrymen as well as others—precisely what any Anglo-Indian statesman would admit—and Lord Cromer specially mentioned those whose assistance had been most prominent. The late Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, received marked tribute, as one who understood his country and his countrymen well and who constituted an admirable link between the reformers, whose zeal he at all times tempered, and the people, whose ultra-conservative fears of reform he used his influence to allay. Dealing with the administrative work of recent years in Egypt Lord Cromer remarked that they had been hearing good deal of wild talk about "the autocratic and tyrannical Government." But he claimed that no effort had been left unattempted to instil a liberal spirit into a system of Government which of necessity is bureaucratic, to ascertain a true state of public opinion, European and local, and to give due weight to it. It had been said that although the material prosperity of the country had increased marvellously of late years, nothing had been done towards the moral and intellectual advancement of the people. Such observations are frequently heard in India. Lord Cromer's reply might equally well have been given to the critics of Indian administration :—"What gentlemen ! Has there been no moral advancement ? Is this country any longer governed, as was formerly the case, exclusively by the use of the whip ? Is not forced labour a thing of the past ? Has not the accursed institution of slavery practically ceased to exist ? Is it not a fact that every individual from the highest to the lowest, is now equal in the eye of the law ; that thrift is encouraged ; that the most humble member of society can reap the fruits of his own labour and industry ; that justice is no longer bought and sold : that every one is free, perhaps, some think, too free, to express his opinions ? If all these, and many other points to which I could allude, do not constitute some moral advancement, then, of a truth, I do not know what the word morality implies." To the charge that the intellect as well as the morality of Egypt had been neglected, Lord Cromer gave an emphatic denial. He invited attention to the case of female education. Can any thinking man, he asked, suppose that this country can really imbibe the true spirit of civilization until the position of its women is changed ? A few years ago Artin Pasha, Kassim Amin Bey, and a very few others alone took an interest in this question. The rest of the population was not merely indifferent, but absolutely hostile. Look at the change now. The Egyptian Government has not got schools enough to provide for all the girls whose parents wish them to be educated.

As to elementary education, it is a matter of common knowledge that the system which existed before the British occupation began was absolutely worthless. To-day, it is found that village schools, under the influence of many of the most enlightened provincial notables, are springing up all over the country. A remarkable movement has also taken place in favour of industrial education. As to higher education, there has been a steady advance for many years along the whole line. It is not sought to deny that a great deal still remains to be done in the way of moral and intellectual progress, but there is every reason to believe that in the hands of the present Minister of Education, and of his adviser, further rapid progress in educational matters will be made. What Lord Cromer said of the occupation of Egypt may also be applied to India : "The British occupation will continue for an indefinite period. On this point we have the formal assurance of his Majesty's Government. The second point is that, so long as the occupation continues, the British Government will necessarily be responsible, not indeed, for the details, but for the main lines on which the administration is conducted. On this second point there ought, I think, to be no manner of doubt. The conclusion I draw from these facts is that the present system of Government, despite its numerous defects and anomalies, must be continued." Yet, although he recognised these defects and anomalies Lord Cromer warned the Egyptian people that so long as he was able to raise his voice he would deprecate any brisk change, any violent new departure, and set himself against "this wholly spurious, manufactured movement in favour of parliamentary institutions." We may take it that Mr. Morley's and Lord Minto's views in regard to the similar movement in India strongly resemble those of Lord Cromer concerning Egypt—a steady jog-trot in reform "is the pace best suited to advance the interests of this country : It is a pace which has done us good service in the past and I say it should be continued, never relaxing to a walk or breaking into a gallop. My strong conviction is that if the pace be greatly mended, a serious risk will be incurred, that the horse will come down and break his knees."

Turning for a moment to the desire for Parliamentary institutions we find in Lord Cromer's last report a critical account of the proceedings of the Egyptian General Assembly, which is instructive. The Assembly's first day was occupied in reading the proposals brought forward by members. A good many had to be read by the secretary, the putative authors being unable to read with facility the resolutions standing in their name. In several cases, Lord Cromer states, a proposal had unquestionably been dictated by others to the member making it, and its meaning was often very imperfectly understood by him. One proposal was in the nature of a self-denying ordinance, being to the effect that membership of the General Assembly should be restricted to those who can read and write well. Lord Cromer is inclined to regret that this proposal was rejected. During the remaining three days of the session no fewer than 85 proposals occupied the attention of the Assembly. Fifty-four were passed, many practically without discussion, six were referred to the Legislative Council for further consideration and 19 were rejected. In Egypt, as in India, the lower type of vernacular journal is the greatest enemy to progress, and in Lord Cromer's words: "It is a notorious fact that there is a very large body, probably constituting a majority of the Assembly, who are animated by very friendly feelings towards the present *regime*, and who are sufficiently well acquainted with the conditions of their country to know that any progress in the direction of parliamentary institutions, etc., must be gradual. These, however, are to a great extent terrorised by the Anglophobe Press, and, moreover, pressure of various sorts is, I am given to understand, brought to bear upon them." The most important among the proposals accepted by the Assembly is : "That the Egyptians be granted a Constitution, and, as a temporary measure, that the powers of the provincial councils, the Legislative Council and the General Assembly be increased." Lord Cromer refrains from discussing the question whether all the members of the Assembly fully understood what "granting a constitution" involves. Rather would he reorganise the provincial councils, and grant a certain increase of their powers. To the idea of vesting the Legislative Council with an absolute veto on proposals made by the Government, he is altogether opposed, and we may take it that the objections raised to such measures in Egypt will be—especially in the face of recent manifestations—practically those to any proposal to grant to India that large increase of popular representation, which she might have more hopefully looked forward to six months ago than now. For in the words of a correspondent, who wrote a remarkable letter to our Allahabad contemporary a few days ago : "Even the most rabid agitator must admit that India is not fit for representative Government as in England yet, that total chaos would ensue if we departed this year after starting a system of representative Government . . . We have done all we can in this direction until the native proves himself capable of self-government."

THE LATE MR. MARTIN WOOD. In the person of Mr. Martin Wood, the news of whose death was telegraphed yesterday by our London correspondent, there has passed away a veteran journalist, almost the sole survivor of distinguished editors of the last generation who worked in this City and took their part in working for its welfare. He has survived but a few months his more famous contemporary James Mackenzie Maclean, who was really the prince of Bombay journalists. Mr. Martin Wood came out to this country forty-two years ago in the early part of 1865, to take charge as editor and part proprietor of the *Times of India*, whose editor, Mr. Robert Knight, had left it for a short official and then journalistic, career in Calcutta. Mr. Mathias Mull who died about ten years ago and whose widow died only the other day, was the other leading spirit then on that paper which he partly owned and managed. Messrs. Wood and Mull carried on the journal about ten years, when in the early part of 1874, the partnership came to an end in somewhat tragic circumstances, and the paper passed after some time into the ownership of Colonel Nassau Lees, a retired Bengal officer, well known as an Oriental scholar and for his literary tastes generally. Mr. Wood then ceased to be the editor of the *Times of India*, which passed into the editorial charge of Mr. Grattan Geary till in 1880 he took up the *Bombay Gazette* on the retirement of Mr. Maclean. But he did not sever his connection with the Indian press, as he wrote for other journals as a valued contributor. At the end of 1878 Mr. Wood started a journal of his own with the help of some friends, mostly Indian, the *Bombay Review*, which had, however, a very short career. It come to an end in January 1881 and, a little while after, Mr, Wood left this country for good.

Mr. Martin Wood's most active career in Bombay thus lay between 1865 and 1881, a period nearly coinciding with that of Mr. Maclean, who purchased and had sole control of the *Bombay Gazette* in 1864 and retired in the beginning of 1880. The society and life of those days in Bombay were, it seems, superior to those of our days, and the latter has described them thus in one of his contributions to the *Manchester Guardian* a few years ago. "Many a pleasant evening we spent in those days at the Byculla Club in symposia which were not unworthy to be classed with the *noctes ambrosianæ* of Christopher North, and here let me pay a parting tribute to the delightful society which flourished in India forty or fifty years ago. The Anglo-Indians of Bombay then formed a community of a democratic kind such as could not be found elsewhere. It comprised no old men or children and comparatively few women. There were no millionaires or paupers. Every Englishman was comfortably off, had been well educated and belonged either to the Civil or Military service of the Crown or to the mercantile or professional classes. Everybody therefore lived on a footing of perfect equality ; intercourse was easy and pleasant and there was none of the appalling snobbishness towards good society and people in high places which is the course of London life and which has been stimulated to a height never dreamt of even by Thackeray, by the eager competition of American and Colonial capitalists anxious to make them way to the front. I suppose that for a parallel to such a community as then existed in Bombay, it would be necessary to go back to the old Greek Republics. Conversation was very frank and outspoken, and criticism very prolific and enlightened, for the Government had not then thought it necessary, as they now have, to close the safety-valve by formally prohibiting public servants on pain of dismissal, from making any observations on the conduct of their superiors in office. There were great merchants in those days who lived for many years in Bombay, kept great houses in Malabar Hill and entertained in good style. Their place has now been taken by clerks who are mere agents for firms at Home, or for the German or Greek houses which everywhere do so much business under the British flag. Nothing surprised me so much when I went back to India on a visit three years ago (1893) than to find that the Europeans in Bombay had taken a back seat. All the best houses in the island were occupied by wealthy Natives, and Englishmen seemed to possess nothing except the fringe of ground adjoining the harbour on which the Yacht Club is built. In my time the Englishman walked about Bombay as if he realised Goldsmith's description : 'Pride in their port, defiance in their eye, I see the lords of humankind pass by,'" In such agreeable society and amid such surroundings both Mr. Maclean and Mr. Wood worked in Bombay editing the only two English papers here. The times they passed through were eventful and anxious. The commercial crisis of 1865 when the city was ruined, and the Municipal troubles out of which Bombay got its present Municipal constitution in 1872 were among the great events of Mr. Wood's time. After his retirement in 1881 he still wrote for some papers here from London and kept up his connection with the Press in Bombay till the last. He worked in the East India and National Indian Associations and even on their councils. He was more than seventy years old and leaves a son in the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Arthur Lidbetter Martin Wood, who some years ago acted as Collector of Bombay.

GAS ENGINES IN MILLS. We have on several occasions referred to the advances made in gas engine construction and the project to use such engines in conjunction with producer plant on ships. The question, generally, arises how far is the system applicable to the milling industry. In India the difficulties of providing fuel in mofussil stations for driving steam plant is great and the cost of carriage of coal must always add considerably to the cost of working. With an increase in the cotton industry in India it becomes more and more desirable that a greater proportion of the work of treatment should be done locally. If the question of expense can be solved a great stride will have been made. An eminent engineer at home has been considering the question of using gas engines in cotton mills and has pointed out some of the objections. These, however, do not refer to ginning machinery which is what needs most attention in outstations. Undoubtedly any gas engine which seeks to compete with the steam engine for the direct driving of cotton mills must prove that it is capable of giving a drive practically as steady as that obtained from a modern steam engine. The steadiness of the drive is of even more importance in spinning than in weaving, and, of course, the degree of steadiness required depends upon the fineness of the spinning and whether mules or ring frames are employed. Of late years greater steadiness in the drive has been demanded, and this has been obtained by increasing the weight and, occasionally, to a slight extent, the rim speed of the fly-rope pulley. The speed of this is, however, limited by considerations of strength, and hence greater steadiness of driving must be obtained, mainly by designing an engine which shall have a more even turning moment or by increasing the weight of the fly-wheel. The unsteadiness of the drive need not, however, it is claimed, be a serious objection to the adoption of the gas engine in textile factories. As great steadiness as is now being obtained from a first class modern steam engine can be obtained from a gas engine by a suitable arrangement of cylinders and the employment of a sufficiently heavy flywheel. An objection sometimes made to the employment of gas engines in mills and factories is that a separate boiler is needed for warming the buildings in cold weather. There should, however, be no difficulty in obtaining all the heat necessary in the majority of cases from the gas engines themselves. About two-thirds of the heat in the fuel supplied to the engine is lost in the water-jacket and exhaust of the engine, and there are no special difficulties in firing a heating boiler with the exhaust gases. The boiler-feed would be taken from the jacket water of the engine. With such an arrangement either steam or hot water heating could be employed or the less satisfactory hot air system could be adopted.

THE Bishop of Lahore arrived at Simla yesterday.

THE German East Africa line steamer *Kaiser* arrived at Mombassa from Bombay yesterday morning.

THE Committee of the John Nicholson Memorial Fund is now issuing to subscribers an excellent photogravure of the fine statue erected at Delhi.

THE Council of Ministers in Russia has decided to double the track of the Siberian Railway. A second track will be laid between Achinsk and Irkutsk during this year.

A MAN has been arrested at Rangoon charged with being the consignee to whom were addressed eight bags alleged to contain dry unsalted fish, but each of which concealed a smaller bag full of kingfishers' feathers. Over 4,000 feathers were concealed in the eight bags. The import or export of such feathers is, of course, forbidden by law.

OFFICERS of the Police Service throughout India will be interested to learn that the Government are about to have sealed patterns of the new blue uniform deposited in Calcutta and London for reference. This uniform is the one which has been sanctioned for all Police Officers in India to whatever Province they may belong.

THE Japanese Home Department has received a report from the Formosan Government stating that on the 19th April thirteen new cases of bubonic plague occurred at Taiboku, two at Koelung, four at Ensui, two at Tainan and one at Hozan. The total number of cases since January has now reached 932.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 13th April, amounted to Rs. 1,386, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 71. The total earnings from 1st January to 13th April, were Rs. 30,936, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 3,746.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 13th April, amounted to Rs. 3,990, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,473. The total earnings from 1st January to 13th April, were Rs. 76,576, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 8,206.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 13th April, amounted to Rs. 24,046, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,290. The total earnings from 1st January to 13th April, were Rs. 3,82,248, being a decrease on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 1,19,386.

A SINHALESE man who was charged at the Colombo Police Court with attempting to commit suicide by jumping from a wire fence into a drain, stated to a policeman, who picked him up bleeding, that he was only trying to find out whether his religion was the true one. The method he adopted seems a strange one, and we are not told if it answered.

A LAPPAN message from Milan states that Signor Rossi, an opera singer, who was in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake, and lost his voice owing to the fright jumped out of bed, cut off his tongue, and inflicted further wounds upon himself with a surgical knife.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETIC AND CYCLE LEGISLATION.

Recent Racing.

CRICKET.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MAY 10.

The writer is by no means in accord with those who deplore the possible split between the Amateur Athletic Association and the National Cyclist Union. Most sportsmen, of course, know the trouble is over the N.C.U. allowing professional foot racing at meetings, where amateur cyclist compete. The action of the A. A. A. is quite illogical as, while that body does not attempt to govern or cater for professional runners in any way, it resents another body doing so. Further than this, the concern for the welfare of amateur cyclists is no business of the A.A.A. and if amateur cyclists can compete at the same meeting as professional cyclists, why not at the same sports as professional runners ?

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

The question of the rights and wrongs of the matter is not what the writer wants to go into, but rather the possible result of a split. Should the N.C.U. decline to give way and the agreement with the A. A. A. cease, we shall see the latter cater for both amateur athletes and cyclists and be sure of getting a lot of support. The N.C.U. will retaliate by catering for professional runners and thereby do a tremendous amount of good to the cause of amateur athletics. A very big proportion, possibly fifty per cent of the athletes competing as amateurs, would gladly run for cash prizes if they feel sure the body, promoting the meetings, were likely to last. This is the crux of the situation, as athletes will not be eager to throw in their lot with the cash prize element, until they are satisfied it will go on. There has never been a more favourable time than now for the N. C. U. to sever connections with the A. A. A. International sports are ever-increasing, so that the N. C. U. with the support of Continental and American cyclists, would claim greater patronage than the A. A. A. promoting cycling events for purely English amateurs, who will be suspended by the N. C. U. and restricted to the A. A. A. festivals. More than this, thousands of athletes are now finding it more difficult than ever to "get their expenses" by the aid of "Mr. Arrangement" and the bookmaker and as betting is suppressed, their only remaining method will be the selling of prizes. This is not written in a depreciatory spirit but with the greatest of sympathy for the thousands of hard working lads who indulge in athletes and are compelled to resort to un-amateur methods because they are not given the chance of running for cash.

A POWERFUL ALLY.

In the event of a fight, the N. C. U. ought to find powerful allies in the professional football clubs. Firstly, there are the grounds while the supporters of the clubs would patronise sports during the season between April 30th and September 1st. Footballers would no doubt also compete in force, particularly in events confined to them. The support of the Football Association would also induce thousands of amateur athletes to throw in their lot with the cash prize movement. A matter, which must not be overlooked, is that in promoting cash prize races, it is not a question of catering for a special class of professional runners, but rather an inducement to those athletes, who cannot afford to be genuine amateurs, to adopt a more honest course. Obviously it will be easier to govern athletes, who run openly for cash, than those who try to get a bit by "cutting up" heats and selling prizes. When runners can get half a sovereign for running a heat, there will be no need to bet and consequently there will be several triers where there are now often only one. Just another point, if it comes to a fight and the N. C. U. and Football Association cater for the athletes, who cannot afford to be real amateurs, the A.A.A. will some day bless the difference that arose. It will mean the coming into being of a genuine class of amateur athletes and the re-entry into athletics of public school and University men, who now stand aloof.

PUTTING "THE HOUSE IN ORDER."

At last the Amateur Athletic Association has started to put its "house in order." The unsatisfactory state of things which permitted officials, who make money out of their association with Amateur athletics, having a voice in the government, has lasted two long. That many professional handicappers have a great knowledge of athletics and have done much good, is well known and their advice and experience need not be thrown away under the new order of things. From the reports of the A. A. A. meeting last Saturday, when it was resolved "that handicappers shall not sit on the district or General Committee," the chief objection appears to have been overlooked Some of the handicappers also looked on the matter from a "personal insult point of view." The question really amounts to this. Is it advisable for men, who make money out of athletics, to discipline athletes? Just fancy the sort of respect men like Bradley, Donner, Bacon and Crossland must have felt when judged by an official, who had made more cash out of athletics than all of them combined. The stickers for real amateurism on the A. A. A. deserve the thanks of all genuine sportsmen for their efforts and they must not let the matter rest until every official who has "stood" or "exploited" runners in the past, or who now derives pecuniary gain from association with athletics, is off the Association. There is no reason why honorary handicappers should not hold office and there must be plenty of good sportsmen who will be willing to officiate without calling on those, who have "an axe to grind." Touching on this point, it is significant that some of the most bitter opponents to the new rule derive pecuniary gain from their association with athletics, so that their opinions are certainly not unbiassed.

RECENT RACING.

Two athletes in particular distinguished themselves last Saturday. The fine performance of A. J. Robertson in the ten miles Midland Championship ought to stimulate the Peterborough man to stick to distance running. The writer has fancied Robertson for four miles championship honours for some time, though he is bound to moderate his opinion somewhat after seeing Underwood perform at the Oval, when Robertson ran below par. His ten miles in 53 mins. 25⅗ secs. at the Small Heath sports, however, is encouraging and he will do better yet. Now that J. P. George has shown that he is sprinting faster than ever, we may expect him to go for the 220 yards championship. He did equal to 10⅕ secs. for the "century" at the Blackheath Harriers sports and, on a perfect day, might run the furlong in even time—23 secs. Jack Morton, however, can beat this and given a special preparation and straight course the writer would not be surprised if the champion set up a new English record of 21⅘ secs.

A PATRIOTIC DECISION.

It is announced that, should the proposed Oxford-Cambridge vs. Yale-Harvard Athletic contest materialise, A. M. Stevens, who is a Rhodes scholar and winner of the hammer-throwing event at the Inter 'Varsity sports, will not compete against his countrymen. The decision does him credit and we should not think much of an old Oxford man, who assisted in the triumph of American over English athletics. We have had examples of British athletes helping America to wipe John Bull's eye, but in all future Internationals it should be British born *versus* natives of the United States.

A FINE PERFORMANCE.

F. H. Thompson, of the London A. C. and Ranelagh Harriers, accomplished a very fine performance at Stamford Bridge last evening. He first walked seven miles in 56 mins. 26 secs. and then ran ten miles in 60 mins. 36 secs., a total of 1 hour 57 mins. 2 secs. for the seventeen miles. This is believed to be the first instance of anyone walking seven miles and running ten miles inside two hours. We know Thompson is a splendid stayer and he is a very likely man for the Marathon Race at the Olympic Games next year.

TRAINING AND DIET.

The wonderful performances of the veterans Eustice Miles and Peter Latham, in their respective matches for the amateur and professional tennis championship, gives one food for thought. With five mornings' practice, Miles only just lost to Jay Gould, junior, the American winning by 3 sets to 2, though each won an equal number o games (22.) The remarkable part of the match was that Miles, though about 20 years older than the challenger, stayed best. Most people know that Miles lives on a fleshless diet and this is another incident which demonstrates how much we may learn by careful study and experiments regarding the most suitable food for athletes.

Turning to the Latham v. Fairs match for the world's championship, the former won 3 sets to 1 by Fairs in the first stage, while each secured 2 sets on Wednesday. No matter what may be the final result to-morrow enough has been seen to show that Latham is still a marvel in regard to judgment, skill and agility, while he stayed very well indeed for such a veteran. This emphasizes the benefit to be derived from continuous exercise. Many sportsmen give up exercise after passing the age when they are at their best (25 to 30) and soon grow fat to the detriment of their constitution. If, however, they still kept up moderate exercise, they would retain greater bodily vigour and activity, while enjoying better health, until bordering on the old age limit.

ROWING LEGISLATION.

The Henley Regatta executive have decided that no competitor at the Regatta may receive part or the whole of his expenses from any source but his own club. This is another instance of how the Henley executive encourages visiting oarsmen. If the accepting of expenses at all be permissable, it is quite immaterial whether the money comes from a man's own club, the Government of his country, or sportsmen at large. The latest legislation is nothing but another attempt to handicap over-seas oarsmen and Americans in particular and is on a par with the professional coach clause. This debars Americans from having professional coaches for their crews (as is their custom), while permitting English scullers to avail themselves of the assistance of professionals—as is the custom. Such one-sided legislation is far from pleasing to real sportsmen and will reflect on the whole of England.

CRICKET.

The opening of the cricket season has been greatly marred by rain, and abandoned matches have been the rule. Two of our South African visitors assisted Silwood Park to beat the Officers and Staff of the Royal Military College. They were J. J. Kotze and J.H. Sinclair, the latter taking 6 wickets for 31 runs, while the Western Province fast bowler came out in the role of a batsman and made 85 runs. S. J. Snooke and P. W. Sherwell also assisted the M.C.C. against Yorkshire at Lord's this week. The former made 18 (the second highest score) for the club and the Transvaaler stumped Wilson and caught Myers, while wearing the gloves. P. F. Warner's score of 58 was a capital effect on a bowler's wicket, as the trundlers had the best of matters ; Hirst took five wickets for 39 runs and Tarrant and Trott, (both Australians) dismissed nine of the "Tykes" in their second venture for 83.

The Hants and Northamptonshire and Surrey and Northamptonshire matches were the first county fixtures of the season and both ended in draws through rain. In the former, A. J. L. Hill (73) and C. J. T. Pool (72) batted well, while Hayward (68) and Hobbs (51 not out) distinguished themselves for Surrey. The Yorkshire vs. Gentlemen of Ireland match at Bray enabled David Denton to score the first century of the season, his contribution being 142. More good batting was seen in the Cambridge Freshmen's match, G. M. Boltome (Tonbridge and Christs) scoring 141, C. Reuneri (Harrow and Trinity) 81 and R. T H Mackenzie (Cheltenham and Pembroke) 63.

Turning to matches now in progress, G Gunn played a nice not-out innings of 70 for Notts against Northamptonshire, while Mass took 6 wickets for 25 runs. R R-lf was also seen to advantage for Sussex vs. Warwick, making 89. Quite the feature of the first innings of Essex vs. Surrey was the bowling of J. N. Crawford, who took 6 wickets for 46 runs. At Taunton, the Somerset vs. Yorkshire fixture was marked by Tunnicliffe's opening score of 66, while Hirst (3 for 24) and Rhodes (6 for 61) troubled the home batsmen. During the interval yesterday, S. M. J. Woods was presented with an illuminated address, while the cash portion of the testimonial amounts to £1,620. Dean and Hardy bowled well for Lancashire in the first innings of Leicestershire yesterday, the former taking 3 wickets for 27 and the latter 3 for 28, A. H. Hornby (69) and Makepeace, of football fame, (65) were also in form with the bat for the County Palatine.

THE TURF.

It is surprising how little attention English owners pay to French races and yet they have plenty of inducement to do so. For instance, the stakes for the Grand Prix de Paris are £8,000 and after 1908 will be increased to £12,500. Then the Grand Steeplechase de Paris is worth 5000 and there are three races worth £4,000 and one of £3,000 available for English horses. The success of Spearmint in the Grand Prix last year and the recent victories of French horses in England may perhaps lead to our prominent owners paying greater attention to events across the channel. Possibly the suppression of the bookmaker in France may act as a deterrent to English horses being sent, for of course many owners like to back their animals. In connection with this, it may be pointed out that there has been a considerable increase in the amount passing through the Pari Mutuel boxes since the bookmaker has been barred in France.

JOCKEYS AND TRAINERS.

Unfortunately the hopes felt for poor Birch, who was so badly injured at Gatwick, are now small. It will be remembered that he was taken out of the regular medical men's charge and placed under the care of an eminent bone specialist. The latter has never been able to try to mend the injuries to the spine, owing to the general weakness of Birch, and it now looks as though the original medical opinions were absolutely correct. Home sportsmen are looking forward to the advent of another member of the Torterolo family on an English course and South America may also be represented here by another Jockey. He is spoken of as an infant prodigy, as he is only thirteen years of age and is coloured. Touching on South American Jockeys etc., that well known writer "Larry Linx" says that Ernest Day proposes to train horses on the official South American plan. This is to charge owners only the bare cost of the keep and accept 10 per cent of the stakes won.

RECENT RACING.

The easy win of Ouida Halifa in the French Two Thousand Guineas strengthens the opinion that Mr. Blanc's colt will have to be reckoned with should he run for our Derby. The son of Persimmon-Yesterling won very easily, while My Pet I was "down the course," which makes out the winner to be very warm. The winner of the French One Thousand, Madree, is also by an English sire out of an imported dame, viz., Flying Fox-Mastery, so that we can feel considerable pride over the win, referred to. In addition, Madree, owned by Count Scheibler of Italy, is trained by James Waugh, who used to prepare the late Sir J. Blundell-Naple's horses.

ANOTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

First the Lincoln and now the Chester Cup. That is the record of French bred animals so far this season. That Querido (4 years, 8 st) was, in the Chester Cup, very light was evident when M. Caillault's colt beat Maintenon recently. Directly the French horse arrived safe and sound at Chester there was a run on him and the starting price was 9 to 4. Little J. Reiff rode a patient race and coming out near home, won easily by 1 1/2 lengths. The time for the 2⅛ miles was 4mins. and has only twice been beaten, the record being 3mins. 56 1/5 secs. by Sandboy in 1904. Querido is a big striding horse for a round course like Chester but has a beautiful smooth action and should do well in a race like the Ascot Gold Cup. A word must be said of Bridge of Canny, which carried 9st 5lbs and finished fourth (though really third best at the weights) and Lord Derby's crack is evidently one of our best stayers.

SUCH important information about the conditions obtaining in the higher strata of atmosphere were obtained by the Meteorological Department by the use of wire-strung kites in Southern India last rains that it has been decided to extend this class of observations during the coming wet season to the sea area. The British India Steam Navigation Company are co-operating to this end and Mr. Field one of the scientific officers of the Meteorological Department who proceeds home upon leave shortly is to carry out a series of experiments from the deck of one of the British India vessels between Calcutta and Suez by aid of this new Instrument of Investigation. Information as to the conditions obtaining in the higher strata during the hot season are being meanwhile collected at Simla by aid of small ball roons inflated with hydrogen with which some astonishing altitudes have recently been reached—a new record indeed in this class of research being achieved with an ascent of 58,000 feet above sea level.

GRAVE RIOTS IN CHINA.

GERMAN MISSION DESTROYED.

Serious Situation.

CHINESE OFFICIALS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 27.

Reuter's correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that the German Mission at Limchau, near Pakhoi, has been destroyed.

German and British gunboats have left for the scene of action.

Messages characterise the situation as serious.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong telegraphs that reports from Swatow announce that an outbreak has occurred in the Wong-king Prefecture at Chiochen, where all the Civil and Military officials have been assassinated and the Yamens burned.

Troops are proceeding to the scene.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Chinese rebels number thirty thousand and are organised by the Secret Triad Society.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Hongkong, states that the malcontents are attacking Chounglam and Tungchung which are wealthy villages in the district of Chinghoi. The inhabitants are fleeing to Swatow. The rising is attributed to taxation.

EDUCATION IN AFRICA.

Imperial Grant Made.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Mr. Winston Churchill has announced that a grant of £1,000 is to be made for Native Education in Central Africa.

THE TEXAS TORNADO.

Effect on Cotton.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Texas tornado has had only a partial effect. The Cotton Market is up ten points on general weather conditions.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Questions in Commons.

WAITING FOR INDIA'S VERDICT

LONDON, MAY 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, in the absence of Sir Edward Grey, stated, in reply to Sir Henry Cotton, that papers regarding the effect of the Anti-Opium Regulations in China would be laid before the House when the information was definite enough.

The Government, he said, had not yet replied to the proposals made by the Chinese Government in November regarding India and the Opium Traffic.

The views of the Government of India were still under consideration, but the Government hoped to be in a position very shortly to reply.

REPORTED OPIUM ANTIDOTE.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Mr. Pike Pease asked for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the reported discovery of an Anti-opium remedy at Selangor.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that the Government Analyst of the Straits Settlements was unable to find any special constituents in the plants from which the decoction was made.

The Imperial Institute was now conducting a further analysis, pending which the appointment of a Committee would be premature.

ENGLISH EDITORS' VISIT TO GERMANY.

A Long Programme.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The party of representative English Editors has arrived at Bremen to return the visit of the German Editors to England in 1905.

They will proceed to Hamburg, Berlin, Potsdam Dresden, Munich, Frankfort, and Cologne, where they will be hospitably entertained.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

A Week for Thought.

THE SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has asked that all questions relating to Government Bills be postponed for a week.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, in introducing the English Small Holdings Bill, emphasized the grave rural depopulation.

The Bill, he said, empowered the County Councils to raise loans and acquire land, if necessary, by compulsion and without special compensation, and to let it in holdings of at least five acres. In the event of the Councils not taking action, the Board of Agriculture would act, and would recover the cost from the Councils.

The debate which followed showed that Opposition to the Bill would centre in the compulsory acquisition of land.

THE Quangtung province of China where outbreaksare reported by Reuter has long been in a somewhat disturbed condition. The present movement there appears to be connected with reactionary agitation, directed not only against innovations from Europe but also against the present Chinese dynasty which the conservative people of Southern China considers alien because of Manchu and not Chinese extraction.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

Gambling in Futures Discussed.

THE INCREASE IN EAST INDIAN COTTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

The fourth International Cotton Congress opened at Vienna. 250 European delegates were present and the American planters were represented.

The Congress discussed efforts to check illegitimate gambling in futures.

The Chairman, Mr. Macara, described the increase in East Indian Cotton as the most remarkable development of the year.

The Emperor received the delegates and wished them every success in their deliberations.

AGITATION IN PERSIA.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that Rahim Khan has been conveyed to Teheran and detained in the Palace.

Parliament is dissatisfied and wants him imprisoned.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Women's Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Under pressure from the British Hierarchy the Vatican has finally consented to the establishment of Roman Catholic Women's Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, but subject to supervision of the students.

THE BRUNSWICK REGENCY.

A Selection Made.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Brunswick Diet has elected Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg as Regent.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Date of Debate Fixed.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Indian Budget in Parliament will be taken on 6th June.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

Proposed Retirement.

LONDON, MAY 28.

It is reported that Sir Antony Macdonnell is desirous of retiring in view of the decision of the Nationalist Convention, but the Government is endeavouring to induce him to reconsider his decision.

MISSION WORK IN INDIA.

No Native Bishop Yet.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Bishop of Lincoln, presiding at a meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, said that he hoped that their Member would not desert Calcutta in order to accept a tempting invitation to assist in gathering the marvellously ripening harvest round Madras.

Lord Hugh Cecil said that Englishmen were too inclined to place Christianity in English guise before races utterly different to ours, and that it was disheartening after thirty years there was at present no Native Bishop in India.

THE RAND STRIKE.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Rand is now completely garrisoned. Many miners are resuming work.

FRANCE AND NORWAY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The King and Queen of Norway are paying an official visit to Paris.

President Fallieres gave a banquet in their honour, at which the most cordial toasts were exchanged.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

General Denys (? General Julius Bentall Dennys) is dead.

THE COCHIN STATE.

Government on its Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 28.

The Madras Government conclude their review of the Cochin Administration report for last year as follows :—

The Governor-in-Council has no hesitation in recording the opinion that the year's administration has been generally successful and commendable, and has little doubt that steady progress will be maintained under the close guidance of so enlightened a Chief as the present Rajah.

THE Lord Mayor of London, who is fulfilling a round of engagements in Cornwall, was surrounded by a large crowd at Helston. He created a great deal of amusement by stopping and kissing a lady who was in close proximity. Not only were the crowd amused, but they cheered the action lustily. The lady blushed deeply, but appeared to be highly gratified at the distinction.

MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S LOYAL SUPPORT.

Viceroy's Message of Appreciation.

CONGRATULATORY DURBAR AT SRINAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 28.

The remarkable Proclamation, lately issued by the Maharaja of Kashmir condemning and prohibiting throughout his State all forms of political agitation against the British Government, promptly elicited a generous tribute of appreciation from the Viceroy in the form of a telegram. In order that the Government of India's message might be communicated and published in a fitting manner, a grand Durbar was held at Srinagar, at which the Resident, Sir Francis Younghusband, delivered the following impressive speech :—

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"Your Highness ,—I am commended by His Excellency the Viceroy to personally communicate to your Highness his full and high appreciation of your action in taking early and prompt measures to check any spread of unrest in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and I am further to inform your Highness that the Government of India concur with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in thinking that the action taken by you will have a most beneficial effect in the Punjab. It is to be particularly noted that your Highness acted before you were aware of the decisive measure which the Government of India were themselves about to take and your action is all the more appreciated on that account, and as I told your Highness when you first informed me of your intention of publicly denouncing this disloyal agitation, you would thereby be performing not merely an act of loyalty to the British Government, but also a supreme service to the people of India. And for this reason—that there never was a time in which the British people were more anxious to promote the welfare of the people of India than they are in the present and therefore any leader like your Highness who would boldly stand up and do his utmost to prevent the people of India from estranging the sympathies of the British Government at such a time was doing a service of incalculable value to his country.

"The interest which His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor takes in India was practically shown by his sending His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit every portion of his Indian Empire. No British Parliament was ever more in sympathy with the aspirations of the Indian people than the present House of Commons. The present Secretary of State is renowned for his sympathetic nature and has declared his intention of taking a step forward in increasing the degree of the management of their own affairs which can be left in the hands of the people of India. It is within my personal knowledge that the present Viceroy has set himself to devise some means of giving the many loyal and capable Indians fuller scope for the display of their abilities. And I am sure that among local officers there are many other servants of His Majesty, besides myself, who sincerely desire and work to further the welfare of the people among whom they spend the best portion of their lives and for whom they form ties of the deepest affection. This being so, and the portents for the advancement of the people of India being so favourable, what more inopportune moment could possibly have been chosen for the outburst of disloyal agitation ? Seditious words and acts of violence only estrange the sympathies of the people of England and incline the high officers and Ministers of the King-Emperor to doubt the wisdom and sagacity of local officers like myself who persistently contend for the essential loyalty of the Indian people.

"Hence, therefore, the value of your Highness's recent pronouncement which will go a long way towards preventing the people from taking a course which, however, apparently successful, it might be at first, could only end in disaster in the long run. Your Highness has thereby done an inestimable service, both to your own people and to the people of the neighbouring province of the Punjab, and again on behalf of the Government of India, I desire to express their full and high appreciation of your prompt, early and decisive action."

The Maharaja, in reply, said that it had always been the tradition of his house to be loyal to the British Government and what he had done was no more than a partial expression of the real feeling of his heart.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

Mr. Morley has sanctioned the appointment of a Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department in place of the Personal Assistant to the Secretary.

The pay of the new appointment will be Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500.

The *Pioneer* understands that it is intended to appoint a Native Barrister to the post.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Coonel J. R. Hobday, Indian Army, is permitted to retire with effect from the 15th April, 1907.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Hay, the Gordon Highlanders.

Riding Master Evans, Royal Field Artillery, embarked for India on the 20th May for duty with the Royal Field Artillery at Lucknow.

Captain Birch, 29th Lancers, has been selected for appointment to Transport Registration.

Colonel O'Donoghue, on vacating the command of the 75th Infantry, is permitted to reside in India.

Captain Hall, Royal Garrison Artillery, Adjutan and Instructor in Gunnery, Rangoon, has been granted one year's leave on medical certificate.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).—Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Kenny, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel G. A. Gott, vacated. Dated 9th June.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse),—Major H. N. Roome, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Kenny appointed Commandant. Dated 9th June.

Staff.—Captain A. E. Cathcart, 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, performed the duties of Commandant, Pachmarhi (Sanitarium), in addition to his own, from 20th March, 1907, to 5th April.

12th Pioneers.—Major C. W. Somerset and Major F. C. Laing, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. W. Richardson on leave, or until further orders. Dated 11th May.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).—Major W. W. Chitty and Major H. E. Lowis, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Aitken on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Clarke, a deaf mute, of New York, was awakened, recently by a violent blow on the head, given by two burglars. They bound him and demanded to know where his valuables were hidden. Mistaking his dumbness for obstinacy the burglars forced a funnel into his mouth and poured a pail of water down it. He suffered great agony, but could not, of course, speak. They were about to repeat the torture, adds the correspondent of the "Daily Mail," when help came and they fled.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON GROWING IN THE LEVANT.

Auditors and Companies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 11.

THE articles providing for the construction of the Bagdad railway give to the Company a tract of land along the line to the extent of 12·4 miles wide, i.e. 6·2 miles on each side, and the Company has the right to cultivate this land and to work the forests and mines within its limits. The construction of the line in the Adana district is not yet started, but the French Consul at Adana reports that a company has already been formed under the auspices of the Deutsche Bank and of the Deutsche Levant Steamship Line for the cultivation of those lands, under the title of the German Levant Cotton Company. From the title it appears that the aim of this new Company is the cultivation of cotton in the region of the Levant through which the railway line passes. A technical commission was sent by the Company to investigate the possibilities of developing this industry, and the report having been very favourable the Company at once began negotiations for the purchase of a large property. A depot has been established at Adana for the purchase of cotton and to encourage its culture by giving every possible facility to the small farmers, to whom improved American seed is being offered on very advantageous terms. The cotton bought is shipped to Hamburg to a large German textile firm interested in the Company, who have already established at Adana a plant with gins and presses.

There is one particularly good point in the new Companies Bill relating to the auditor's certificate and report. Under the existing Acts the auditor has to sign a certificate at the foot of the balance-sheet stating that all his requirements as auditor have been complied with. He must also forward a report stating whether or not the balance-sheet is "properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs, as shown by the books of the company." The auditor's certificate must be written or printed upon the balance-sheet, but the report need not be attached thereto. In many cases the report is sent separately, and never reaches the shareholders. In other cases a formal and non-committal certificate and report are incorporated together on the balance-sheet and read to the shareholders, while a report of a startling character is sent under a different cover to the directors. Sub-section 3 of section 21 of the new bill provides that the auditor's report shall be attached to the balance-sheet, or that a reference to the accompanying report shall be inserted at the foot of the balance-sheet, and that the report shall be read before the company in general meeting and be open to the inspection of any shareholder. The wording of the certificate and report is also much improved.

The French Colonial Cotton Association has issued a report setting forth the result of the attempts to grow cotton in the French colonies. A good deal is made of the danger which threatens the spinning industry in case of short supply from the United States, and it is suggested that a "corner" in cotton might ruin the 300 spinning mills and 650 weaving establishments of France, besides throwing out of employment 250,000 hands. It is rather sad to find the compatriots of Bastiat supporting a good case with the absurd argumen that by producing cotton in the French colonies they "would avoid the great drainage of capital which now finds its way abroad owing to the existing situation, money that could be usefully employed by their own kith and kin, instead of contributing to the development of foreign industries." The experiments of the French Association have achieved no startling successes, but it has been shown that cotton can be grown in Algeria, Senegal, Dahomey, the French Congo, the Soudan, and Madagascar. The efforts of the Association have been more successful in Algeria and Dahomey than elsewhere. For instance, 1,382 kilogrammes of Algerian cotton were sold at Havre last year, against 3,207 kilogrammes in 1905. The Dahomey crop amounted to 40,000 killogrammes last year—just double that of 1905. But of course it takes a good many kilos. to make a bale, and it has yet to be seen how the colonial growers will fare when prices are low.

Although the United States produces one-half of the world's copper and exports far more than any other country, it is also one of the largest importers of copper. The value of the copper imported into the United States in 1906 was over $37,000,000, including $6,750,000 worth of copper ore. This anomaly of the greatest copper-producing country of the world importing such large quantities of copper arises, apparently, out of the fact that the United States has superior smelting and refining facilities, and that copper from its immediate neighbours to the north and south—Canada and Mexico—comes to its smelting establishments and refineries. A considerable part of the pig copper imported is brought in for the purpose of extracting the precious metals which it contains, and some of this comes from European countries. How much of the $37,000,000 worth of copper imported is re-exported under the title of American copper cannot be determined, as any imported article which has undergone a further process of manufacturing after entering the United States is, when exported, reported to the Bureau of Statistics as a domestic manufacture.

The use of petrol-electric motors has grown with surprising rapidity of late. The petrol electric motor consists, of course, of three machines. The petrol engine itself drives an electric dynamo, which in its turn supplies current to an electric motor. It is this electric motor which actually drives the motor-car, motor launch, or whatever the motive power is required to operate. The chief advantages of the system are two in number. The ordinary petrol engine will not reverse, whereas it is a simply matter to make the electric motor reverse, without stopping or interfering in any way with the petrol engine. For small motor launches which have to work in crowded waterways this is a considerable advantage, but its value in the case of a motor-car is much less certain. The other advantage of the petrol electric system is the case with which the speed of the vehicle can be varied without having to employ change-speed gears or to vary the speed of the petrol engine. The engine can thus work at its full speed and power when the car is slowly climbing a hill, which is not always possible with geared drives. To counterbalance these advantages there are some serious disadvantages. There is considerable extra complication, very much greater weight, and greatly increased first cost. Also the petrol-electric system is less efficient than the direct system of driving, and will therefore cost more in petrol for the same power. Maintenance will generally be increased owing to the addition of two electrical machines working under severe conditions. All things considered, the prospects of the petrol electric system do not seem very bright, except possibly in cases were frequent changes of speed and reversals are necessary and where weight and cost are of little importance.

Advices from Australia by this week's mail show that the pastoral industry continues to be very prosperous. Wool, sheep (both fat and store), stud and flock rams, and in fact everything that the sheep farmers, large and small, have to sell are bringing very high prices. For the present season, which ends on June 30, the wool clip has nearly all been marketed. It will be found when the figures are finally made up to have been the largest on record. It is now generally acknowledged that our estimated total of 1,700,000 bales will be reached; the forecast was made many months ago, and was based upon careful comparisons of the number of bales obtained this year from many well known stations in the different States with those obtained last year on the same properties. We notice that the largest firm of selling brokers in Sydney have recently published an estimate of 1,675,000 bales. Not only will the clip be 100,000 bales in excess of any previous record, but prices have ruled high, and in the case of cross-breds very high, throughout the year, and it is thought that Australian wool-growers will have received about £27,000,000 for their wool. Moreover, leading pastoralists are selling their surplus sheep at very high figures in order to make room for what at present appears likely to prove one of the best lambings on record.

It is evident from recent purchases of valuable rams and ewes in Tasmania for shipment to Monte Video that sheep owners in Uruguay intend to spare no expense in order to improve the quantity and quality of their wool. The demand from South Africa and South America for stud sheep reflects the greatest credit on the skill and enterprise of those numerous pastoralists throughout the Commonwealth who have formed these splendid studs. The export trade in these animals, however, forms but a very small portion of the demand, which chiefly comes from sheep owners in the various States of the Commonwealth itself. The one shadow on all this prosperity is the rabbit pest. In good seasons, such as those experienced during the last four years, its ravages although serious are not ruinous, for the feed is so abundant that there is enough both for sheep and rabbits. When the next drought comes, however, experienced squatters expect to see the sheep suffer more seriously than ever if in the meantime Dr. Danysz's or some other process does not prove successful in destroying them wholesale. The wool sales in London do not show much variation from day to day, although the fall in medium and low cross-breds has become more marked and the poorer sorts in these classes now show a decline of fully 10 per cent. A feature of the sales is that rather large quantities are being withdrawn, which shows that some holders have confidence in the future.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

Governor's Garden Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 27.

His Excellency the Governor gave another Garden Party at Government House on Saturday last, to which he very kindly invited the whole station. But for some reason or other there did not seem to be so many people there as last time. Among those present were General Sir Archibald Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Sir Steyning and Lady Edgerley, Colonel and Mrs. Meade, Lady Brooks, and the Government House party which included Major and Mrs. Butler from Kirkee, and Mrs. Hoyle from Bombay (who had a terrible journey up from Poona, two motor-cars and one tonga breaking down with her and she eventually arrived thirteen hours after leaving Poona). Mr. S. M. Edwardes I noticed receiving congratulations of his many friends on his new appointment as Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie was wearing a flowered muslin dress and large black hat, Lady Edgerley a white embroidered linen with a large white hat trimmed with pink roses, and Lady Brooks a smart grey gown trimmed with black and white and a toque to match ; Mrs. Butler was in a violet silk voile gown and violet toque, and Mrs. Denny looked very well in a pale mauve gown with a large black hat with white ostrich feathers. Mrs. Logan wore cream voile, Mrs. Edwardes a pink flowered muslin and pink hat and Mrs. Arthur a pale apple-green silk dress trimmed with lace. Mrs. Searle as usual was wearing a very pretty frock of cream spotted net and a large black picture hat, Mrs. Harrison was in white, and her sister Miss Shuttleworth was daintily dressed, also in white. Miss Alexander was very smartly gowned in pink silk spotted net and wore a large black hat. Mrs. Aplin was in pale blue, and Mrs. St. John Graham wore a very handsome gown of pale grey taffetas silk and a very pretty hat to match, and Mrs. Hoyle a black and white dress and large black hat. Mrs. Harter wore a navy blue eolienne dress and a black hat trimmed with pink roses, Miss Westlake looked very pretty in a pale blue muslin frock and hat and Miss Wickham was in pink, Mrs. L. H. Brauson was charmingly gowned in white with a large white picture hat. Miss N. Forbes was in white muslin with a brown hat. Mrs. Anderson in navy blue relieved with touches of white with toque to match, Mrs. Cookson was wearing a very pretty pale blue gown and Mrs. Wooldridge was in a grey gown trimmed with black and a black hat. Mrs. Turner Laing looked well in pale blue with a brown crinoline hat trimmed with chiffon, and Miss Johnson was in white muslin over pink with a white muslin hat.

A few ladies and a good many men were in tennis costume, and some people putted on the miniature Golf course ; but most of the interest was centred in the final match of the Lawn Tennis Mixed Doubles which was played off by Mrs. Quin and her brother Captain Wooldridge against Miss MacDonald and Colonel Kay Lees. The game was the most interesting seen up here this year and the result was in doubt until the last point had been won and lost. Wooldridge and his partner were giving heavy odds, as they were 15 and were still further handicapped by Mrs. Quin's bad hand which caused her considerable inconvenience, while Kay-Lees received + 1·15.

Kay-Lees lost the toss and facing the sun, took the first sett at 7-5, and when in the next the games were called 5-2, Kay-Lees wins, it looked as if the match were over ; but Mrs. Quin and Wooldridge struggled up to 5 all, and ran out at 7 5, taking the last five games off the reel, making the score one sett all. The deciding sett was a very keen and equal struggle, the games being called 2 all, 3 all, and 4 all, and then Wooldridge and Mrs. Quin ran out at 6-4.

The feature of the match was Miss MacDonald's play, her placing was excellent and she rarely failed to return anything that came within her reach, and if she had not tired in the last sett the result might have been different. Mrs. Quin played a very plucky game with her injured hand, and Wooldridge saved her as much as possible, and seemed to be all over the Court at once. Many of the rallies were very long and every game was keenly contested, so that the match was very protracted and tested the endurance of the players to the utmost. After the match His Excellency the Governor gave away the prizes won in the tournament the previous results in which I have already mentioned, with the exception of the Men's Singles which was won by Captain O'Brien who beat Mr. Arthur, I.C.S., in the final round on Friday. His Excellency and General Sir Archibald Hunter very kindly presented the first and second prizes, respectively, in the mixed doubles.

Mrs. Watkis gave a very enjoyable picnic last Tuesday at Falkland point, and the end of the season seems like being the brightest and gayest part of it. His Excellency the Governor is giving another Ball next Friday, the Government House Staff give a dance at the Fiere Hall on Wednesday, while Mrs. Branson is giving musical At Home on Thursday evening.

There are more Polo players up here now ; games are played regularly three times a week and I hear that the ground is in excellent condition, so that it is a great pity the tournament fell through.

The clouds and mist roll up regularly every evening and wet everything, and this is regarded by most old Mahableshwar hands as an indication of an early monsoon.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, MAY 27.

This being the second most important Military Station in Hyderabad, it is natural that Military topics should furnish the most absorbing items. In this Cantonment is located the full complement of the 98th Infantry. After a sojourn here of about two years, it is now under orders to proceed to Colombo in Ceylon. And as such a long distance has to be traversed it has been deemed necessary to weed out all the long service men and those of poor constitution. With this object in view, invaliding Committees are being held almost fortnightly and batches of these people are being either dismissed, or retired on pension. The pressure may be gleaned from the fact that out of a possible eight hundred men more than 600 have been discharged and a detachment of only 100 men, of which 35 are recruits, will be detained here for garrison duty. This small detatchment can hardly be expected to perform all the usual guard mounting duties and, therefore, it is conjectured that a portion of the 73rd C. I. located here will be called upon to aid them in this respect.

RAJA Partab Bahadur, of Pertabgarh, has been elected as a representative of District Boards on the United Provinces Legislative Council.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Coming Motion in Parliament.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

It is understood that on the Indian Budget, a motion will be introduced requesting the appointment of a Royal Commission or Select Committee to enquire into the causes of unrest in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The speech made by Babu Bepin Chunder Pal, either on Saturday or Sunday night, was even more inflammatory than that wired to you yesterday.

The version in the *Indian Daily News* this morning says that in advocating the performance of *Kali Puja* every *Amavasya* night, he advised them to sacrifice one hundred and one white living goats; and then said :—"The holding of such midnight ceremonials at regular intervals will have a grand meaning and will do wonders as you all know."

A Madrassi gentleman, whose identity was discreetly veiled, then suggested the "going abroad and learning the manufacture of bombs and other destructive weapons and how to wield them, and return to our country and sacrifice every *Amavasya* night one hundred and one whites (not white lambs but those who are our enemies); and there the bright prospect of the whole nation lies for the future."

Commenting on this, the *Indian Daily News* calls upon the authorities to move in the matter.

ORISSA'S NEEDS.

Appeal to British Public by M. S. Dass.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

It is announced that Babu M. S. Dass, C.I.E., of Cuttack, is going to England to bring the needs of Orissa before the British public.

Babu Dass leaves Bombay by the *Peninsular* on the 8th of June.

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

A Silchar telegram to the *Bengalee*, dated yesterday, says that one of the Gurkhas who was attacked and cruelly beaten by a large number of Mussulmans on the 23rd instant has died in hospital.

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

A Comilla telegram of the 27th instant says that the Ghatiara Bazaar looting case was disposed of on that day by the Sessions Judge. One of the accused was sentenced to three years' and fourteen others to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

KHULNA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The Khulna District Conference passed off quietly.

Resolutions encouraging cordial relations between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and condemning the Partition, the Public Meetings Ordinance, and the Students Circular were passed.

APPEALS FROM DISTURBED AREAS.

"National Volunteer Captain's" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The High Court here is being, and is likely to be, kept busy with all manner of appeals from the disturbed districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The latest appeal is in the case of Girendra Nath Sen, who was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment for having, on the 31st of March last, abused Sub-Inspector Fazlar Rahman by calling him a *haramzada* and a *soor ka bacha*, the object, it is alleged, being to get the Inspector to commit an assault, when the crowd of Hindus would have set upon him.

An appeal was preferred yesterday against the sentence of the Magistrate of Tipperah, before Justices Stephen and Coxe, who issued a Rule calling on the Magistrate to show cause why sentence should not be set aside, but refused to admit the accused to bail.

Girendra, the appellant, was "Captain" of the "National Volunteers" at Comilla.

TRIAL OF RAWALPINDI RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 28.

The trial of five members of the Rawalpindi Bar and others, alleged to have been concerned in the recent rioting at Rawalpindi, opened on Monday before M. Martineau, Special Magistrate.

Twelve of the numerous accused persons have absconded, but the remainder were present in Court.

The hearing of the case takes place in the Judicial Lock-up.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 28.

At Rawalpindi, yesterday, the prosecution of the Pleaders and others arrested in connection with the recent Rawalpindi riots was opened before Mr. A. E. Martineau, Divisional Judge on Special duty.

The accused are charged under Sections 436, 147 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. A. Broadway, Barrister, assisted by Hakim Amin-ud-din, Barrister, Shahpur, prosecuted.

Of the 68 accused, 55 have been arrested. One is on bail, 12 have absconded and 56 of the accused present were in dock behind the spectators.

At the request of Counsel the five Pleaders (accused) were given seats near Counsel.

Evidence of indentification was given.

Mr. Dadabhoy urged that the accused should be tried separately. Mr. Broadway objected as all were connected and it would prolong proceedings and necessitate calling the witnesses several times.

Mr. Dadabhoy asked the Magistrate to decide at the present stage before it was too late.

Judge.—The trial will proceed.

Doctor Karim Khan said that he attended the meeting on April 21 hearing that there was some one from Lahore going to lecture.

Hann Raj, pleader, said that the Rawalpindi District land and Lyallpur water-revenues had increased. Let all persons, Hindus and Mahommedans, take oaths by their respective religions. We are united. Be ready to fight the Government to death. If you die, think you died of plague. If you go to jail, consider you have a shrine. Thus you can be successful brothers. Ajit Singh from Lahore will address you. Note what he says. Do accordingly.

Ajit Singh stood on a table and said :—

"Hindu brothers, Muhammadan brothers, Jat brothers, Zemindar brothers, official brothers, Sepoy brothers—all are one. The Government is not even dust before us. Our Bengali brothers raised their heads on October 16. We, on April 16, the dates coincide. Were we rulers, we should not give petitions to Deputy Commissioners, Superintendents of Police and high officials. Promises made at the time of of the Mutiny have proved false. At that time the Government were afraid and so made promises. Rajas should not tell lies. Taxes have been increased six-fold to beggar India and make the English richer. Do not fear. Consider you died of plague. Give your heads for the country. We are 29 crores—they 1 1/2 lakhs. They have guns—we hands. But they will be drawn away by our breath. You are dying of various diseases of plague. Give your lives for the betterment of the country. Hindu and Musalman brothers! Unite. The Home Government thinks the people of India very wealthy. Those who cut *datans* from trees at Lyallpur were imprisoned and now fined to fill the Government treasury." The statements of Karim Khan and Waris Khan gave a continuation of the speech as follows :—

"We have not fallen so low that we cannot succeed by uniting. I give another example of success by unity in England. There was similar discontent. Women broke the doors of the Houses of Parliament and gained their object. Be ashamed that if women gained, you who are men cannot gather courage? Be prepared to fight and die."

Murdas Ram rose and spoke :—We Hindus and Muhammadans should join and carry out what brother Ajit Singh has said. Hindus and Muhammadans are one. It is no great thing to give one's life for one's country. See the excesses in the Pindi districts. (Mr.) Kitchen who should be called *Kenchin* has increased land revenue. Zamindars who manure and improve their land have their revenue increased. Those who collect money dress their women well and have increased. What can I say of the excesses and tyranny of Government! Unite! Do what Ajit Singh has said! I give a further instance of Government's injustice. One of our brothers was killed. A newspaper wrote about the murderer being appointed investigator. The publishers were punished.

Kadir Bukhsh Zamindar, deposed :—On going towards the Catchery, I met about 500 to 600 men. They had boards, sticks and *lathis*. Among them were Sukhladha, Uttam Chand, Doulat Ram, Narshing Dass and Bhubras, boys. The District Judge's house was attacked in my presence. The tennis screens were torn down and burnt. A *Durrie* put on a tree was burnt. The clothes which were being sewn by a tailor were brought out and burnt. The Superintendent of Police's house suffered a little damage.

Questioned about the other meeting the witness stated that on April 7, Amolak Ram was present. Hans Raj spoke about the increase of land and water-revenue *uttam*.

Before the Court rose, Mr. Dadabhoy asked that the opinion of the Civil Surgeon be asked regarding the health of the accused Pleaders with the object of bail, as the Pleaders suffered greatly, especially Hans Raj. The request was granted.

The Court then rose.

Sittings will be held for five days in the week from 10-30 p.m.

The Court today was full but orderly and police arrangements entirely adequate.

INSULTS TO EUROPEAN LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The impression one gets in reading Mr. Gokhale's letter in defence of that cheap lucifer match, Lajpat Rai, reminds one of Ali Baber's description of "His Excellency the Bengalee Baboo." His words bubble forth without any reference to what has gone before, or is following after, but like the slain on a battlefield. But when one gets to his airy way in speaking of insults to English ladies in Lahore, and trying to exonerate the creature who has been persistently misleading the silly sheep to acts of violence while he hides behind a sheet of paper, well! one wishes there were a few little Gurkhas, or stalwart Sikhs loafing around at such times! The administration of the British Empire in India would be kinder different. The Punjab has always been fortunate in having strong men at the wheel Sir Denzil Ibbetson is no exception. I had occasion to make a collection to assist a destitute Englishwoman with five children at Simla three seasons ago and called on Sir Denzil among others. He was very busy in the affairs of State at the time, but he gravely put down his pen, and went up a long flight of stairs to bring me the money to relieve necessity, and putting it in my hand said simply "I hope this may be of some use. I felt I was in the presence of one of the heroes which India is always carving out. Subsequent events have justified the impression I received then.—Yours, etc.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA.

ANDAMANS FOR NATIVE EDITORS

In the course of a long and plainly worded letter addressed to the *Pioneer* "A Magistrate" thus gives expression to his ideas on the subject of the prevalent unrest and the best means of allaying it :—

The time has come to put out of our minds all thoughts of it being necessary to allow the Indian Press the same liberty as in England to act as a safety valve. That stage has been passed, and this liberty is no longer a safety valve, but, if one may use the expression, a *danger* valve! The disloyalty which is growing so fast is being actually caused and fostered by this liberty, instead of being diminished, as the theory is, by its finding a harmless outlet in a few rabid articles in a newspaper. The element of race and religious hatred must *always* vitiate the comparison of the Native Press to that in England in the matter of safety valves. This element can *never* be eliminated where the ruling race is foreign, of a different colour, and of a religion which that of the ruled is taught to despise. We *must* recognise, not only in words but in our actions, that liberty is not license, and the moment the border line is crossed action must be taken.

I no longer believe in the cry that its a mistake to make martyrs of these agitators by prosecutions. Prosecute relentlessly right and left on the slightest opportunity, *but* publish the offence with the penalty it deserves, transportation; and by ample police arrangements, prevent all risk of demonstrations like the Lahore one. Light sentences no doubt aggravate the evil: they do give an opportunity for martyrdom, because the agitator does not mind this risk, and the martyr disappears for so short a time that his memory is easily kept fresh. But transport him across the Kala Pani to the Andamans, and you will find precious few among India's so-called patriots who will be keen on that crown of martyrdom, and I am convinced, too, that their names will soon be forgotten among the mass of the population. Deportation no doubt is excellent as avoiding the sensationalism of a possible long trial, but so long as the deported agitator is in a part of India where his doings can be known and reported so long will the sensational native papers keep his memory alive. There is, too, a greater halo of glory round the head of a deported political prisoner than round that of a transported convict.

Next, a press Act should be passed compelling every newspaper to take out a license, one of whose clauses should be that any expression of disloyalty should render the license liable to cancelment by the Executive. Use the clause relentlessly and in no week-kneed fashion. You would purge the Press of its present scourge and leave the door open for honest criticism. You might then hope to win back for the legitimate aspirations of the Indian that sympathy from the Englishman which is now being absolutely alienated by the campaign of vilification which has been set on foot.

Let us face the matter squarely and honestly, and thrash it out logically to the end. What does the agitator want? He must first of all desire either the overthrow or maintenance of the British *Raj*. If the former, when does he wish us to go? If at once, what does he desire should be established for it? Representative Government as in England? Even the most rabid agitator must admit that India is not fit for this yet, that total chaos would ensue if we departed this year after starting a system of representative Government. What is the other alternative? Autocracy, or a number of autocracies? A king for each province? Then back go the hands of the clock to the old days of constant struggle among the warlike races for the supremacy. Where would the Bengali be then? Probably swallowed up by Nepal? Nepal with its fine army of real fighting material would swoop down on the rich province of Bengal and annex it before the Chiefs of India could make up their minds to unite and resist. On the other hand if the agitator wishes us to remain, what is he really agitating for? More representation on the Councils? Can any honest-minded man for a moment imagine that a few more native members on the Councils will possibly satisfy or stop the agitation? Would, the appointment even of 500—(at the expense of making it impossible even to transact serious business, witness the Calcutta Municipality)—

But this would be scarcely a British Raj!) Nothing can show more clearly than the disturbances in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and the Punjab, that the number of European officials is already dangerously low, and cannot, if the white man's (and for that matter the law-abiding peace-loving Indian's, too,) life is to be worth living, be any further reduced with safety, at least among the Executive services. Many an official in Bengal, and, I daresay, elsewhere, will tell you that the time has almost come already when no self-respecting Englishman can stay in the Mofussil. It is a arcely possible for their wives and children to go out alone so grossly are they insulted, while officials themselves have to pocket the insult of impertinent school boys shouting *Bande Mataram* in their faces, and of ill-mannered scoundrels who jeer and spit as they pass.

We are thus narrowed down to this that *allowing for the minimum strength required to maintain the British Raj*, it may be possible to hand over a few more of the higher judicial posts to natives. But here again what will even a few hundred of such posts be among the whole of India? A mere drop in a vast ocean. Nor does anyone in his senses imagine that this one tiny drop could possibly satisfy the greed of the thousands of agitators and discontented, half-educated students throughout the country. Logically, therefore, it seems that there can be only two alternatives—either to let things go on getting worse till 1857 is repeated (unless we gracefully retire from India before that), or to start at once ruthlessly repressing the slightest tendency to disloyalty in press or on platform, by wholesale transportation of agitators and by suppression of disloyal newspapers, letting the native and the Home Government understand that if things get worse it will be necessary to strengthen rather than reduce the British element in the Government (even now it is the constant marvel of all travellers and foreigners that we can govern the country as we do with so few white men). At the same time we must do our best, by sympathy and advice, to persuade the educated native to devote his energies to the real good of his country, which lies not in political agitation, but in spending their hoards on education, hospitals, the support of native industries and the industrial and moral development of their country, instead of upon useless luxuries and the organisation of political agitation and sedition. But there are few of us who do not feel that any such sympathy is absolutely impossible at present until this miserable campaign of vilification, vile slandering, and aggravation of racial and religious hatred is utterly stamped out.

TRIAL OF SIR GEORGE ARBUTHNOT.

Deposition of Mr. A. H. Wellman.

INTERPRETATION OF CODE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

In the course of the trial of Sir George Arbuthnot yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. H. Wellman deposed that he was in the employ of the late firm for seventeen years, his duty being to decipher telegrams.

Witness interpreted the following telegrams placed before him:—Telegram of 26th July, 1906. "Hive remitted £9,000. There is no probability of leaving Madras. Afraid of financial crisis at an early date. Unless financial affairs more favourable, it is necessary to be prepared."

Next telegram, dated 11th August, from Sir George Arbuthnot, to Messrs. Macfadyen and Co., translated, ran as follows:—"Private and confidential notice has been given that rupees three lakhs will be withdrawn. It is essentially necessary P. Macfadyen return immediately. The probability is that financial crisis within a week."

Next telegram, dated 28th August, was from Sir G. Arbuthnot, to Macfadyen. "Communicate the following to Lady Arbuthnot. Private and Confidential—Consider letter of 8th of August cancelled. Commercial affairs less gloomy."

The next cablegram, witness continued, was also in the writing of Sir G. Arbuthnot and was addressed to Messrs. Macfadyen and Co., dated 9th October. Translated, it ran as follows:—"Notice has been given very unexpectedly of withdrawal of Rs. 3,45,000 which are wanted immediately to-morrow. Unless you can remit, immediately by wire, rupees two lakhs it is absolutely necessary to stop payment forthwith. We shall require further one lakh and fifty thousand rupees in two weeks. In our opinion, it is impossible for us to continue."

Next telegram, dated 10th October, was in Sir George's writing to London. Translated, it ran as follows:—"In our judgment, it is not justifiable to pay Rs. 3,45,000. If we pay no funds left. Further minimum requirement this month Rs. 2,50,000, including rupees one lakh within a week. Unless you can provide, strongly urge, it is essentially necessary to take immediate steps to stop payment next Friday. If you agree, we propose to return one lakh and fifty thousand remitted to-day. Notice has been given of withdrawal, during next month and the month after that, rupees two lakhs. Cable fully your views about."

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

LATER.

The hearing of the case against Sir George Arbuthnot, owing to the indisposition of Sir Henry King, Solicitor for the accused, has been adjourned to Friday next.

ASSAM ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Increased Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an increased staff for the Accountant-General of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Accountant-General will move down from Shillong to the permanent new Secretariat buildings at Dacca when the portion assigned to his accommodation is completed.

THE COHEN FRAUDS.

Arrest of a Bengali Accomplice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Nagendra Chunder Roy, described as Ezekiel Abraham Cohen's confidential assistant, has been arrested by the Calcutta Detective Force and was formally charged to-day with cheating and abetting cheating in connection with the business of Ezekiel Cohen and Co. Cohen himself was sentenced yesterday to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The warrant on which Nagendra was arrested was that granted by the Magistrate af Guntur in the Madras Presidency. There are three other warrants out against him, one from Cuddalore in South Arcot, another from Trichinopoly, and a third from Undivanam in the Madras Presidency.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS,

The following is the List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Baran, Amoolmaka Kasaimohalla; Cutch Mr. Chanan Khetsi Oudha; Danabandar Mogalwala house Aurangabad, Hasumbai Turner Near Police Station; Mahabaleshvar, Hormasji Nowroji Naroli Street Fort; Calcutta, Krishnaluchman Set Sonar; Dharaw; Anuntrao Alkulkar Times of India Office; Janghai; Rampartep care of Kanjeebuddin Mirkam Morull; Hyderabad Dalcomal Chalmard; Bombay Narotam Laloo Engineer care of Sender; Arvi Road, Rajaram kille near door Godeve wales Company; Raman, Ratsaishanji Norgadhi; Ahmednagar Hajee and Ishak abdulsatar Sahib Maikawala chach Mahoila Bombay; Sitapur, Palgara Moolchand Serajee, Niklaopur, Shaik Hoyejazi Dalal Orzamoral; Harpalpur Bomanji.

The Amir has made a rapid March across Afganistan and arrived at Kandahar on the 23rd instant. He has with him a Battery of Artillery and eight hundreds followers.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME HOUSEKEEPING NOTES.

Now that the Mango season is nearly over, housekeepers will do well to look over their Table linen, so as to remove any stains left by the fruit; the dhobie should wash the dinner napkins and table cloths, and rub all the spots with lime juice, and bleach in the sun, damping the marks with water as they dry, and if necessary use more lime juice. If this is not done now before the rains come, the sun will not be sufficiently strong to bleach out the stains.

Tea stains can be best removed by rubbing with yellow soap just moistened with water, and put on one side for a day before washing.

Boiled milk is useful to remove the unsightly mark of ink from white clothes; the sooner used the better after the ink has been spilt.

I had the misfortune to upset the ink-pot over a valuable Turkey carpet; a dear old lady came to my rescue by telling me to put a tin or dish under the damaged place, and let vinegar drip through, to where the ink had fallen, but on no account to let the carpet rest on the bottom, as it would only re-asorb the ink; a bottle of vinegar carefully applied removed all trace. I have found this plan most useful for ink-spots on other woollen goods.

It is a good plan to take down pictures from the walls and look to the wires or cords before the monsoon, and if weevils have worked their way into the backs, remove all the paper, take the prints or any pict res, when feasible, out of their frames and wipe the surface with a soft silk handkerchief, putting fresh brown paper over the back. One hears such anathemas hurled at the climate and the difficulty of keeping anything out here, but with a little forethought one can do a great deal even in steamy Bombay towards preserving one's treasures.

All good lace curtains should be done up in the old-fashioned way, that is pinned out flat as soon as washed, before they are dry, either on a clean sheet in a spare room, or on a couple of light wooden frames, which the full size of the curtains, can be made in the bazaar for very little money; stretched on these with pins and tapes and allowed to dry, the curtains will require no ironing.

Silk skirts should be washed in the house, and not sent to the dhobie. Have a warm soapy water prepared and the blouses or skirts squeezed in this—not rubbed; wash out the soap in clean water; then through cold blue water, and taken from that and put into a basin of cold water in which a tablespoon of methylated spirit has been put and iron damp. If silk is washed in this way it keeps its colour and looks fresh and new. Dainty muslin dresses can be renovated by being dabbed with white gum water, and ironed between sheets of tissue paper.

Living as so many have to, at close quarters, in flats in the Fort, now may I suggest that those who like cauliflower or cabbage in their menu should instruct their cooks to keep the news in their own quarters. I think they will find they can do so, if the following plan is adhered to:—Soak either in cold salted water for several hours, to remove any grubs. Have a saucepan of boiling salted water ready, plunge the cabbage in, do not put a cover on, skim if required, boil at a gallop and, immediately it is cooked, remove with a slice so that no water is dished, and throw the water down the sink at once. This is the particular point of the whole matter; it is the water that cabbage has been cooked in that gives out such a horrid penetrating smell. If the cabbage is allowed to remain in the water after it is ready it will never taste so fresh as if removed, as above. Plenty of salt keeps the leaves green.

I advise any housekeeper who has room to store them, to get down now from Mahableshwar, a bag of potatoes—two if she uses many; They are excellent at present, and as to the cooking of them, why do we not oftener see them sent to table in their skin? It is so easy, and they are so good; they require to be put on the fire in a saucepan of cold salt water and boiled until ready, the water drained and thrown out of the kitchen, the potatoes put back in the saucepan, dusted with salt, shaken to break the skin, and allowed to dry *uncovered* by the fire.

ROBBING THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Marwari Receiving Stolen Property.

Yesterday at the Espalanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shripat Yessoo, a labourer in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, was charged at the instance of Inspector Jones with the theft of gunny bags and brass and copper fittings belonging to the Company. Superintendent Nolan prosecuted, and from the evidence it appeared that the accused was employed as a day labourer in the bay godown of the Tramway Company. He removed the articles in question from the godown and sold the same to a Marwari named Punamchand. While the Marwari was taking the property from Colaba to Mumbadevi in a basket on the head of a coolie, the policeman on duty challenged the coolie on suspicion and the offence was revealed. The property was taken to the Tramway Office where Mr. G. W. Adamson, Electric Superintendent, Bombay Tramway Company, identified the property as belonging to the Company. The accused, against whom there stood a record of previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Nolan then charged the Marwari with receiving the property in spite of knowing the same to have been stolen. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence, convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday at 4 p.m., in the Trust Buildings, Esplanade Road, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

PROPOSED THEATRE IN PRINCESS STREET.

The Board considered a representation from the Trustees of the Wadia Fire Temple protesting against the erection of a theatre in Princess street, a similar representation from the trustees of the Anjuman Fire Temple and a petition from several persons residing in the locality.

The draft of the letter to be sent in reply to the petitioners' representations, was placed before the Board. It stated among other things that the plots originally intended for the erection of the proposed theatre were changed and other plots which were situated further from the Fire Temple and nearer the Hindu burning ground, were leased and that this would obviate the objection raised.

The chairman was of opinion that considering all the circumstances of the case the new arrangement was the best solution of the question.

Mr. Wacha was afraid the new site might offend religious Hindus as it was so much nearer the burning ground.

Mr. Gamadia asked the Trustees to imagine the effect that would be created on the mind of the Hindu mourners, if the band in the theatre happened to play just at the time a dead body was placed on the funeral pyre.

Mr. Wacha stuck to his opinion that Princess street was not a place where theatres should be built.

The chairman said that under the circumstances they must do the best they could. He moved that a reply in the terms of the draft be sent to the petitioners.

Mr. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that it was undesirable to lease any vacant site in Princess street either permanently or temporarily for the purposes of a theatre.

Mr. Gamadia secouded the amendment.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost, the chairman's proposition being agreed to.

A COCK-FIGHT has taken place a few miles north-east of Wigton. The birds were from Wigton and Carlisle, and in the tenth round the Wigton champion struck the other in the throat and killed it. A considerable amount of money changed hands.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasent odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale Agents 33, Farringdon Road London E.C.

BY THE WAY.

HIS COUNTRYMEN ABROAD.

Dr. Watson had always much to say about his lecturing experiences in America. Speaking at Cambridge on one occasion, he made this statement: "When lecturing in America on one occasion, he was escorted to the platform by a band of plaided warriors. And if they wished to see a large number of people wearing kilts they should not go to Scotland, where the number was comparatively limited, but to America, where the claps had all been reconstituted, each with its own tartan. (Laughter.) When he had said what he had to say about Scottish character, one of the warriors came to him—looking inches higher than he had looked before, and inches broader round the chest—and, slapping his breast said: 'Ah, sir! We're a mightly people.' (Laughter.) He (Dr. Watson) rejoined that, while stating a self-evident truth—(renewed laughter)—he hoped he would remember certain faults, very slight possibly, which, he had dared to hint, were connected with the otherwise perfect excellence of Scottish character. 'No worth mentioning, sir,' was the reply. (Loud laughter.) No one could show up the weaker points of his countrymen better than Dr. Watson.

MILLIONS LEFT BY BANKERS AND BREWERS.

The recently proved will of Mr. Horace J. Smith Bosanquet provides the latest addition to the long list of fortunes made by bankers, the testator's estate being valued at over £602,000. This is but one of several large fortunes left by the descendants of Thomas Smith, the Nottingham draper who turned banker about two centuries ago; for Mr. Horace Smith-Bosanquet's brother Samuel accumulated £1,533,963; his father half a million pounds; and four other members of his family over £1,827,000. Enormous as these estates are, they are trivial in comparison with some other fortunes left by bankers who have died within the last twenty years. Baron Hermann de Stern's estate was valued at £3,515,000 (taking the nearest thousand); Baron Alphonse de Rothschild left £2,258,000; Mr. L. Spencer Morgan, £2,022,000; and the second Lord Wolverton, £1,824,000.

AN IMMIGRATION RECORD.

Some idea of the rush of immigration at present setting in towards America may be gained from the fact that there recently passed through the hands of the New York inspection authorities a total of no less than 16,121 steerage passengers in two days. This was in addition to the arrival of 2,779 first-and second-cabin passengers by the same boats. The largest numbers were contributed by the "New Amsterdam," from Bremen, 2,300 steerage and 392 cabin; the "Republic" from Liverpool, 2,212 and 219; and the Carmania, from Liverpool, 2,102 and 519. Six other vessels, hailing from Liverpool, Antwerp, Bremen, Havre, and Trieste (two), landed more than 1,000 passengers each.

CHARLES READE AND ELLEN TERRY.

Ellen Terry, at the age of twenty, resolved to leave the stage, and went and stayed six years in the country. How she came back to it is told in "Ellen Terry," by Christopher St. John, just published by John Lane. Charles Reade, when hunting in Hertfordshire, met her by chance in a country lane, and told her in his rough yet kindly way that she was a fool to have left the stage. "Why don't you go back?" "I don't want to." "You will some day." "Never"! Then, mindful of certain financial troubles threatening her rural peace, Ellen Terry added: "At least, not until someone gives me £40 a week." Done! said Charles Reade "I will."

READE'S VIEW.

The part Miss Terry played for Reade was Philippa Chester in "The Wandering Heir." At the end of the run of this piece she did not leave his management, but went on tour in several of his plays. The tour was financially disastrous, but a suggestion from Ellen Terry that her parts did not carry her salary, and that she had better leave, as anyone could play these parts equally well, was received with the greatest indignation by the fiery authormanagar. "Madame, you are a rat! Don't imagine it is generous to desert the sinking ship," expressed his view of the situation. An old lady who lived with Miss Terry at this time, and was her inseparable companion, remonstrated with Reade for his harsh language to her "Nelly." "I love her better than you do, or any puling woman," Reade answered

AN ANTICIPATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is commonly said that the Monroe Doctrine was invented by Canning. It was certainly Canning who first suggested it to an American President, but the publication of Landor's suppressed pamphlet on Charles James Fox shows that he would have anticipated the statesman's suggestion if his work had not been withdrawn. The pamphlet, written in 1812, was to have been dedicated to President Maddison, and contained this notable passage: Providence hath ordained you, Sir, not only to preside over the United States, but to watch with vigilance, and to protect with jealousy, the welfare of an entire continent. Indeed, the peace and prosperity of your own people require that your neighbours should enjoy the same equality of laws, the same freedom from foreign and turbulent and conflicting Government. Truly a notable anticipation of the famous declaration of policy.

MR. MACWHIRTER'S "LADY OF THE WOODS."

Mr. MacWhirter, the artist, in some particulars of his work in the *Grand Magazine* for May, tells how his picture "The Lady of the Woods" "grew out of an idea." He was reading Dorothy Wordsworth's story of her journey to the Highlands, on which she accompanied her brother and Coleridge. Her belief, even after she had beheld Loch Lomond was that her own Windermere was the most beautiful scene she had ever beheld in nature. When, however, she saw the lower end of Loch Katrine she changed her mind, and Windermere had to yield its pride of place in her esteem, It was then that she spoke of the "Lady of the Woods, which is the brich-tree that flourishes so abudantly around the Loch.

PAINTING THE PICTURE.

This notion of the "Lady of the Woods" appealed to Mr. MacWhirter's imagination. He therefore determined to go out and find her, and after much searching he came upon her. It was the first important birch-tree he had ever painted. He began a water-colour drawing of it as it stood, with all its surroundings, and felt that he had somehow come to the beginning of a new scheme of things in his career. It was then late autumn. Next year, in the spring, he went back to the spot. He had a hut built, so that he could work in the open undisturbed by considerations of weather, and he proceeded to "lay in" the picture carefully, so far as drawing of it went. Having done this, his work came to a standstill for a time, for the "Lady of the Woods," as he wanted to paint her, had to be decked in her autumnal robes. When the autumn came, therefore, he returned to the place and practically finished the picture on the spot.

CASES WHICH PUZZLE THE DOCTORS.

There have been many parallels to the case of the young man in the Croydon warehouse whose voice, lost through an accident seven years ago, has been restored through the shock produced by an exploding syphon of soda-water. Not long ago, John Moore, an ex-soldier, of Gosport, who had been dumb for four years, suddenly recovered his speech in the alarm caused by a trivial bicycling accident. More remarkable still was the case of Mathias Steingruber, who was thrown from his horse in a charge in the Mexican war, sixty years or so ago. For more than half a century his mind was an absolute blank—the machinery of the brain stood still, until mind and memory were restored by a severe blow on the head from a piece of wood thrown from a circular saw. A few years since a Bavarian cattle-dealer who had long been dumb was restored to speech by a horse's kick; William Wilkinson was "stone deaf" until an accident in a Leeds street gave him back his hearing; and a gentleman who had been blind for seventeen years recovered the use of his eyes after an operation which followed injury in a carriage accident near Exeter.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR AT OXFORD.

The public admission of Lord Curzon as Chancellor in Convocation at Oxford is not an innovation, but a return to ancient precedent which has been in abeyance since 1715. This question vexed the soul of Archbishop Laud, a great stickler for ceremonial decorum; but during the past two centuries the Chancellor on admission has held a "Convocation" of his own at his private residence. After taking the oath before Convocation in the Sheldonian Theatre to-morrow the new Chancellor will deliver a short Latin speech. But the proceedings have been made as brief as possible, owing to the precarious health of Lord Curzon.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DUST AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

WE are constantly hearing about two subjects of very real importance; one is the dust "nuisance," and the other is the consumption "danger," writes the *Sanitary Record*. At first sight these two topics may appear to be entirely distinct; but we hope to show that they are very much more closely allied to each other than is generally recognised. It is a convenient time for dealing with the dust question just now, because we shall very soon have the hot summer weather upon us, and the motor traffic will be at its height—a considerably increased height this year, if we are not very much misinformed. The coming of the motor car has brought the dust problem into an acute stage; true, it always was more or less of a nuisance to District and Borough Surveyors, but with the advent of the motor car it has been intensified ten times, since not only do motor cars by their pace and build tend to stir up immense clouds of dust, but in addition to that they were the roads terribly—especially the heavy motor vans such as are used by brewery companies—the weight, noise, and vibration of which do infinite harm to the high roads.

We have always held the opinion that the Legislature might do something towards checking the motor dust nuisance, either by enacting that the bodies of motor vehicles should be a certain height from the ground, or—what would effect the same purpose in a different way—by providing penalties for motor owners or drivers who create heavy clouds of dust. Our own observation shows us that it is the low-bodied motor car which makes the most dust. The reason apparently is that in its rapid course along the roads a car of this shape has a fiercer current of air rushing beneath it than would be the case were its body as high up as that of a brougham or landau. We have noticed that the average motor lorry, such as brewery companies use, although it damages the roads, wearing them out much more rapidly than and ordinary horse-drawn lorry does, nevertheless creates far less dust than a small low-built motor car. The inference is that something should be done to discourage the building of large motor cars with small under-draught. It is a question, however, for engineering experts to consider; it is quite certain that the solution of the dust problem will not be found merely in road construction, but that car construction is one of the other contributory causes that will have to be taken into consideration.

Coming now to the point we desire particularly to emphasise in regard to dust, we are of opinion that a great deal of disease of various kinds is spread simply and solely through the agency of dust, whether raised by motor cars, or howsoever raised. This opinion is based on the clearest evidence; yet the matter is one which has by no means received the amount of attention at the hands of the medical faculty which it would seem to deserve, and it is assuredly worthy of the most careful attention of health authorities, especially in large towns. There are several main streams of contribution to the dust accumulations of a large city. First, there is the powder created by wear and tear of the road metal itself under the wheels of vehicles; then there is an immense quantity of pulverised horse manure; there is the dust caused by various processes of manufacture, and by such pursuits as building, and by the conveyance of materials like cotton, peat-moss, and similar commodities through the public streets; and, indeed, we could enumerate many other obvious sources of dust. Now, if all these various substances which in minute particles, existed alone, they would form ample material for the propagation of catarrhal troubles, which are due simply to an irritated condition of the nasal membrane, the public might look upon the subject with equanimity, and Local Authorities need only have regard to the prevention of inconvenience; but when it comes to be considered that in addition to these (in themselves) comparatively harmless ingredients of dust, there is a large percentage of dried or absorbed sputum expectorated by all sorts of persons, there is an added seriousness to the matter. We do not know what proportion of our population is tuberculous but if Britishers are comparable in this respect with Americans (and there is good reason for supposing that the comparison is in favour of the Britisher), then it would appear that something like 2 per cent. of our population is tuberculous.

Let us consider what this means. It amounts to this, that two out of every hundred persons are both breathing and expectorating the bacilli of consumption in our public streets. It is said that the dust accumulated in the room in which a consumptive person sleeps is heavily laden with these germs of disease, and it has been demonstrated again and again that these germs are sufficiently virulent to attack even healthy persons. But the bacillus of consumption is only one of many virulent microbes to be found in the dust of our streets and houses. We are not prepared to say—indeed, we do not profess to know—that all these germs can live in the open air of a street even if they can survive in the comparative seclusion of a house; many, if not most of them, are not capable of existing in, and of being transmitted through the medium of dust.

Some no doubt succumb to the power of sunlight—others to that of fresh air; but there is one well established fact, and that is that the bacillus of consumption is one of the "liveliest" of all germs known to science Some authorities say that it is unaffected by cold and capable of surviving all ordinary exposure for many months. On the other hand, there are those who allege that when the sputum of consumptive persons is mixed up with street dust, and blown about by the wind the virulence of the bacilli so distributed is very much inferior to their ordinary virulence in a sickroom for example. Clearly there is a conflict of opinion among the experts and the most important thing to be determined before our Local authorities can take any decided action is whether there is or is not, a standing danger to the community in this particular direction. One thing is quite certain it will be safest for the present to assume that such danger does exist. In that case we have no doubt that the necessity of late cast upon all Local Authorities (by the advent of the motor car) to water the streets more freely will be in some sense a blessing in disguise. It does seem also to be a feasible suggestion that wherever possible the liquid poured upon the streets should contain something of a disinfectant or antiseptic character. This quality, we imagine, exists in many of the dust preventers now offered for sale, and we commend the suggestion for what it is worth to manufacturers who are desirous of catering for the needs of Public Authorities in this direction.

But there is one way in which it seems to us that Local Authorities—through their medical officers and health inspectors—can do a very great deal to check the danger of tubercular disease to the community. Whatever be the open-air risks—be they real or imaginary, that is to say—there can be no doubt as to the virulence of germs of tuberculosis present in the dust of a room in which a consumptive person resides or has resided. The obvious need for thorough *Cleansing*, as well as disinfection, of all such rooms surely needs no emphasis; and where the powers of Local Authorities and their officers are insufficient to enforce these sanitary measure, the law ought to be strengthened. It is too serious a matter to be lightly regarded, and we hope that the day is not far distant when the same degree of authority is given to local sanitary bodies in regard to this scourge of the race as is given to them wherewith to control those simpler ailments which, though troublesome, are more temporary in character and fraught with far less menace to our national life.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

AN interesting relic of the greatest of Scottish poets was sold recently at the famous auction-rooms of Messrs Christie. This was the seal which Robert Burns had made for himself in 1793, after losing the one which he had been accustomed to use up to that date; there were no envelopes in those days, and a seal was not merely a toy but a necessary possession for any letter writer. Like Shakespere, Burns had a longing for gentility, not only that natural gentleness which was his birthright, but that artificial consideration which comes from a grant of arms. So he determined to indulge himself in this innocent taste, without troubling the Heralds College or Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. He had already a sort of right to bear arms, in the fact that he had been knighted with the veritable sword of Robert Bruce by his descendant, Mrs. Bruce of Clackmannan, who remarked on the occasion that she "had a better right to give the title than some people." Burns might have been among the bogus baronets whose descendants are now bothering the Sir Walter Elliots of the day if he had had an estate equal to it, like John Ridd. But he was modest enough to be contended with coat-armour. In a curious letter to Cunningham he gives an account of the achievement which he devised for himself. "I do not know that my name is matriculated, as the heralds call it, at all," he wrote; "but I have invented arms for myself, so you know I shall be chief of the name." He does not seem to have troubled about the alleged descent from one of the greatest of the Highland families which his latter-day admirers have discovered for him. His coat-of-arms referred entirely to his personal attainments. "I and a bit of a herald," he added, shall give you, *secundum artem*," my arms. On a field azure a holly bush, seeded, proper, in base; a shepherd's pipe and crook, saltierwise, also proper, in chief. On a wreath of the colours a woodlark perching on a sprig of bay-tree, proper, for crest. Two mottoes: round the top of the crest 'Wood-notes wild'; at the bottom of the shield, in the usual place, 'Better a wee bush than nae bield.'" This seems to be a very natural and sensible choice for a poets arms.

SHAKESPERE'S ARMS.

It compares favourably enough with the coat for which John Shakespere applied, at the bidding of his gifted son, and which is thus blazoned by Mr. Lee: Gold on a bend sable a spear of the first, the point steeled proper, and for his crest of cognisance a falcon's wings displayed argent standing on a wreath of the colours supporting a spear gold steeled as aforesaid; and upon a helmet with mantels and tassels." The motto was "Non sanz droict"—possibly an allusion to the alleged gentility of Shakspere's descent, though one would prefer to think that it referred to his intellectual eminence. It will be noticed that Shakspere's arms, which were never definitely granted, though they are displayed on his tomb, were of the kind known as "canting," because they form a kind of heraldic pun on his name. Nowadays most sensible people only value a coat-of-arms as the evidence and supplement of descent from an old family, but in the sixteenth century it was quite the proper thing for a man who attained any kind of success in the world to apply for a grant of arms, and we need not laugh at Shakspere's vanity. Burns's achievement was only a joke, but the good taste of it shows that he could give the average heraldpoints and a beating on his own ground. It should be added that the seal in question, which hung at the poets watch during his last years and was long preserved in his family, fetched two hundred guineas—not at all an unreasonable sum, as such things go in these days of wealthy competing collector.

THE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT.

Alfred de Musset's copyright expired the fiftieth anniversary of his death, and more than one selection from his works has already been put on the market by enterprising publishers. A correspondent, who has been reading Macaulay's speeches, returns to the subject of some remarks which we lately made on the working of French copyright, which endures for fifty years after the death of an author. In the brilliant speech with which Macaulay killed Talfourd's Copyright Bill for granting a term of sixty years' protection from the author's death, that great orator declared that so long a term of copyright might be extremely injurious to the public interest. He endeavoured to show that if the copyright of a man's books remained for more than a generation after his death in the hands of his heirs or their assigns, it was highly probable that the public might be deprived of their enjoyment altogether. He gave two curious instances in support of this thesis. One was that of Samuel Richardson's grandson: "He was a clergyman in the City of London; he was a most excellent and upright man; but he had conceived a strong prejudice against works of fiction. He thought all novel-reading not only frivolous but sinful. He said that he had never thought it right to read one of his grandfather's books." If he had owned the copyright of "Clarissa," Macaulay thought that he would have refused to reprint it, and thus for sixty years that great novel might have been almost unattainable by the public.

BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.

Another instance adduced by Macaulay was that of Boswell's Johnson: "Now it is well know that Boswell's eldest son considered this book, considered the whole relation of Boswell to Johnson, as a blot in the escutcheon of the family. He thought, not perhaps altogether without reason, that his father had exhibited himself in a ludicrous and degrading light, and thus he became so sore and irritable that at last he could not bear to hear the name of Johnson mentioned. Suppose that the copyright of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' had belonged, as it well might, during sixty years to Boswell's eldest son. What would have been the consequence? An unadulterated copy of the finest biographical work in the world would have been as scarce as the first edition of Camden's 'Britannia.' It is notable, as an exmple of the confused reasoning which even a Macaulay thinks good enough for the House of Commons, that in another part of the same speech Macaulay argues, with his usual force that a sixty years' copyright would be of no benefit to the author's family, because it would speedily pass out of their hands, and before the limit expired the owner would be "some bookseller, who was the assign of another bookseller, who was the grandson of a third bookseller, who had bought the copyright from" the author's immediate heir. However, our correspondents point is that the actual term of copyright which Macaulay deprecated, or at least something very near it, for all the arguments against sixty years apply with as much force to fifty, has long existed in France and no one has yet heard of any cases in which a book that the public wanted has been suppressed by the owner of the copyright. The danger, in truth, is purely chimerical, and not once in a thousand years would it come into actual operation.

SIXTY YEARS OF "PICKWICK."

It is sixty years since "Pickwick" was approaching completion in the well-known monthly parts which revealed a new genius to the reading world, and the Dickens Fellowship proposes to signalise the anniversary by holding a Pickwick Exhibition in London about the middle of July.

The exhibits will include, it is hoped, a copy of every edition of "Pickwick" (including the numerous translations) plagiarisms, illustrations, topographical views, and other items connected with the famous book. Collectors and others who are willing to lend exhibits are asked to communicate with the honorary secretary of the Fellowship, at Whitcomb House, Whitcomb-street, London, W.

It will be a task of no small difficulty to make the Exhibition complete; few books of modern times have been reprinted oftener than the immortal Cockney epic. Even that laborious and faithful bibliographer the late Charles Dickens the Younger thought it impossible to calculate "how many editions 'Pickwick' has gone through and how many millions of copies of the book have been sold during the last fifty years"—in 1892. Nowadays the task is still more difficult, for every year sees one or more reprints of "Pickwick," which is probably the most popular of all novels of the nineteenth century, with the possible exception of "Ivanhoe." Carlyle called it "lowest trash," but the atrabilious reformer was not a good judge of innocent merriment.

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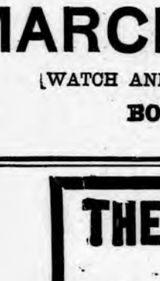

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